



## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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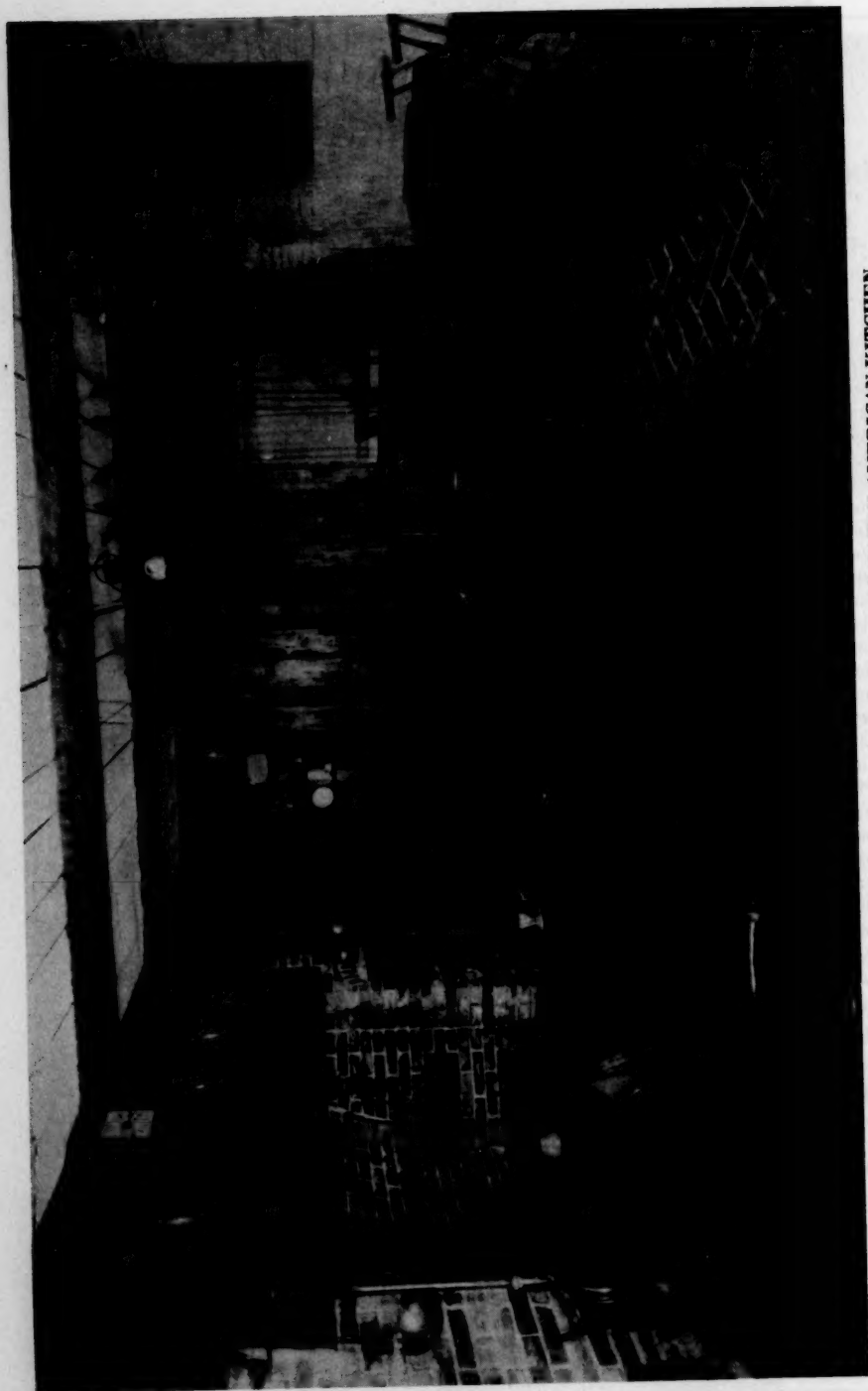
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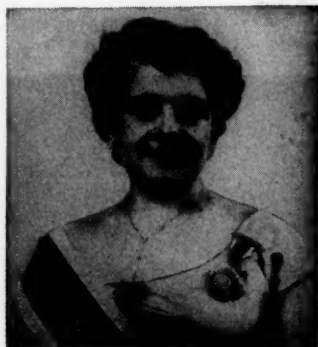
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**OKLAHOMA SOCIETY MAINTAINS A REPLICA OF AN EARLY AMERICAN KITCHEN**

A huge fireplace dominates the room and is built of the original brick from a farmhouse on the Old Providence Road traversed by the troops of Washington on their way from Valley Forge. The crane and kettle are from the same farmhouse.

## The President General's Message



THOSE men who established the American Republic counted freedom among man's "unalienable" or "natural" rights and believed that it was in order to secure these rights that governments are instituted among men. Yet strangely enough it is in the name of National Security that individual liberty is sometimes lost.

The function of National Security in a totalitarian society is to preserve at all cost the STATE, while the function of National Security in a free society is to preserve FREEDOM.

There are people who actually think of Freedom as a luxury and only to be indulged in or used within certain prescribed limits. True Freedom is worth the time, the thought, the courage, the effort we must give in its defense.

We cannot defend Freedom without loyalty, loyalty and an acceptance of certain fundamental values. The United States is the supreme example of national union by voluntary consent of its people. There are many kinds of Freedom and many expressions of Freedom as varied as the diversity of interests, opinions and ideas that created it in the beginning, and the tolerance that allowed it to grow and develop. We can never defend it through fear, good intentions, apathy or "witch hunting."

There was never until very recently much fear that those who came to this country, let alone those who were its native sons would be disloyal to America, nor was there any lack of confidence that we as a nation would fail to inspire others with the American dream. The National *loyalty* of free men to the *purpose* for which this government was created could well prove to be the remedy for the present and the hope of the future.

*Allen W. Graves*

President General, N.S.D.A.R.

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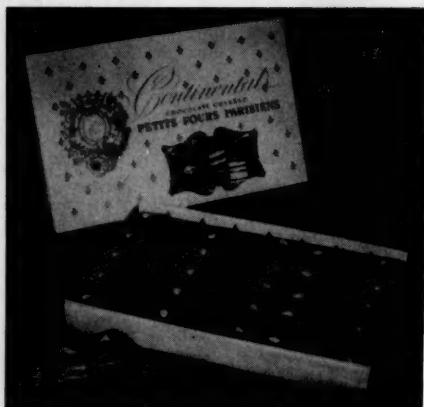
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# Flags Over Oklahoma

*Mrs. Herman W. Smith*

**F**OURTEEN FLAGS have flown over Oklahoma since the fifteenth century. These flags represent the Spanish, French, English, American, Mexican, Texas, Confederacy, Choctow Nation and its own state flags.

Oklahoma's first flag was the royal standard of Spain when Coronado and his party made an expedition across what is now Oklahoma about 1541. This flag had two red stripes with a gold stripe in between. This was one of the best known flags in the world at that time.

The 'Great Union' flag was the second standard over Oklahoma about 1663. When the Province of Carolina extended across the American Continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, lying between the 30th degree and the 36th degree, 30 minutes, north latitude, this included Oklahoma south of the south boundary of the Panhandle. This flag has a blue field with the red cross of St. George superimposed on the white cross of St. Andrew.

In 1682 La Salle claimed all the country drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries in the name of France. This royal flag of France was also the third standard that flew over what is now Oklahoma and was claimed for France in 1719, by Commandant Bernard de la Harpe who in this year made his first expedition in Oklahoma, visiting the Tawakoni Indian village on the Arkansas River near the present site of Haskell in Muskogee County. La Harpe made what was probably the first peace compact between the Oklahoma Indian tribes and a European nation. This flag shows a white field with gold fleur-de-lys.

The Treaty of Paris signed February 10th, 1763 gave to Spain from France all the country west of the Mississippi River. Again the Spanish flag was the fourth standard over Oklahoma. The Spanish changed designs in their flags many times in history. This design shows the gold castle on the red field and the red lion with crown above head on a white field.

By the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, Spain transferred the province of Louisi-

ana and all the country west of the Mississippi River, including Oklahoma to France. Thus the French Tri Color of the Republic of France, 1800-1803 was the 5th flag over Oklahoma. This standard shows three perpendicular bars, red, white and blue. The order of the bars was changed to blue, white and red in 1830.

On April 30th, 1803 President Thomas Jefferson ordered the purchase of Louisiana from France. Oklahoma was part of this purchase. I might add here that the first flag act of the U.S. Congress was passed on June 14th, 1777, Resolved "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation." By this Act the arrangement of the stars were not fixed. In this first of our national flags the thirteen stars were arranged in the form of a circle on the blue canton. Now the second flag act was passed in Congress and approved by President George Washington, January 13th, 1794. It established "That after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white and the union be fifteen white stars on a blue 'field' and this flag, the second of our national design was the sixth flag to fly over Oklahoma.

On April 4th, 1818, President Monroe signed the bill which read, "That after July 4th, 1818 the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate, red and white; that the union be twenty white stars in a blue field. That on admission of every new state into the union one star be added to the union of the flag." This is the seventh flag over Oklahoma. No changes other than the addition of new stars have been made in the national flag since 1818. The stars have been added one by one until February 14, 1912. Arizona came into the union, making a total of 48 stars in the blue field. Every state has its own star. Each of the thirteen original states has its stripe. The Territories are not represented.

Since the flag of the United States was established on June 14, 1777 that day is

known as "Flag Day" and was first observed in 1893.

The eighth standard in Oklahoma was the Mexican flag when that country won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico had in its possession the Panhandle of Oklahoma as a part of the country claimed by Spain. The Treaty between Spain and the United States in 1819 established the boundary of Louisiana along the Red River to the one hundredth meridian (West Longitude) thence north, leaving the Panhandle region in Spanish Territory. This flag has three perpendicular bars, green, white and red. This standard gives us much ancient history and the design in the center of the white stripe has an interesting Indian legend. When the Aztecs coming from the north, reached the shores of Lake Texcoco in 1325, there "they beheld, perched on the stem of a prickly pear, which shot out from the crevices of a rock that was washed by the waves, a royal eagle of extraordinary size and beauty with a snake in its beak and talons and his broad wings opened to the sun." This vision gave the Aztecs the idea to build their city there and they developed into a strong nation before the Spanish conquered them.

Texas declared its independence from Mexico in 1836 and the Panhandle of Oklahoma was a part of the Texas Republic and the national standard of Texas became the ninth flag in Oklahoma. This flag has a blue field with a large gold star in center of flag.

The third Congress of the Republic of Texas established permanently the "Lone Star" flag which became the tenth flag in Oklahoma. The top half of this flag is white, the bottom half is red, the stripe in the canton dark blue and the "Lone Star" thereon is also white.

The only one of the Five Civilized Tribes that had a flag of its own was the Choctaw Nation. This became the eleventh flag of Oklahoma. It was carried by the Choctaw troops in the Confederate service, during the 'War between the States.' This flag shows a blue background centered by a circular shield of red, bordered with white, the center of the red shield superimposed by an unstrung bow of white crossed by three white arrows and a tomahawk. This design was taken from the seal of the Choctaw Nation adopted in 1860.

The Confederate flag was the twelfth flag over Oklahoma. The well known "Stars and Bars" and the first official flag of the Confederate States of America on March 4th, 1861. It had seven stars on the blue field, representing the seven states which originally seceded from the Union. This flag had three broad stripes, two red and one white.

The second official flag of the Confederacy was the one the soldiers loved best of all. This was the "Battle Flag." The change in flags became necessary when the "Stars and Bars" wrapped itself around the flag staff it was difficult to distinguish it from the "Stars and Stripes." While this flag superseded the "Stars and Bars" in the field and remained the "Battle Flag" until the close of the war. There were in all four flags adopted by the Confederate States and a fifth flag, the "Bonny Blue Flag" which was dearly loved but never adopted. This flag is the oldest of them all and is famous in song and story. These five flags form a most beautiful and impressive group.

On November 16th, 1907 Oklahoma was admitted to the Union as the forty-sixth state. In 1911 Oklahoma Legislature adopted a flag which shows a red field centered with a large five pointed white star edged with blue with the figure forty-six in blue at the middle of the star. This became the thirteenth flag and the first state flag to fly over Oklahoma. Another flag was chosen in 1925 because this red flag was too suggestive of Russian socialism.

Oklahoma's flag today is the fourteenth flag to fly over the state. This standard has a sky blue field centered by an Indian warrior's round shield of tan buckskin showing six small crosses of darker tan like the thongs lacing the edge of the shield. The edge of the lower half of the shield is fringed with seven pendant eagle feathers of white tipped with dark brown. Across the face of the shield is a Calumet or Indian peace pipe with a red pipe bowl and a yellow stem decorated at the end with a red tassel. Above the peace pipe and lying at right angles is an olive branch of gray green. The Eighteenth Legislature in 1941 provided that the name "Oklahoma" appear in white letters under the shield on the face of the flag.

(Continued on page 1150)

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# Our Immigration System— A First Line of Defense

*Richard Arens*

**I**T IS a singular honor to address an organization that through the years has been a voice rather than an echo in the affairs of this Republic. Today every major issue must be considered in the light of one overriding fact, and that is that the Soviet Union and its satellites, controlling one-third the population and one-fourth the land mass of this globe, is now and has been at war with the one nation in the world that stands in its way of world domination, the United States of America.

It is a war which has already cost us billions of our treasure, the blood of our youth; it is a total war, a political war, an economic war, a psychological war, a diplomatic war, a global war, and it is a war which I report to you as one who is at a nerve center of anti-Communist work of this government, which we are losing both domestically and internationally.

In that war a first line of defense is our immigration system. Beginning in 1947 a special committee of the Senate, the staff of which I had the duty to direct, began an intensive study and investigation of the various immigration systems of the world. In that study and investigation we were immediately impressed by the intimate relationship between the immigration systems of the world and the world-wide communist conspiracy.

We learned, first of all, that back in 1922 the Communist Internationale in Moscow established an organization known as the International Red Aid, with three purposes: first, the movement and deployment of communists and those most pliable to communist discipline; second, to fight deportations within the various nations of the world; and third, to work within the West among the aliens and nationality groups for the communist objectives.

Within ten years the International Red Aid had penetrated deeply into sixty-seven countries. They had 83,000 organizations and various subsidiary groups controlled by 40,000 highly placed communist func-

tionaries. They had an aggregate membership of eleven and a half million. Within the United States, the American section of the IRA was organized in 1925, known as the International Labor Defense, and this organization within ten years developed eight hundred branch subsidiary organizations within the United States—such groups as the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Committees to Save Refugees, and the like—they had an aggregate membership of 225,000.

Running parallel with this operation the National Groups Commission of the Communist Party established such groups as the International Workers Order, Cultural Societies, the American Slav Congress, and the like, to work among aliens and nationality groups within the United States.

They also supplemented and implemented this operation by what they then and now still call a united front tactic, namely, to coalesce or work together with non-communist and even anti-communist groups on specific immigration objectives without the revelation of their overall objectives. How successful they were is evident by a few facts which I should like to bring to your attention.

In our study, we received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, via the Justice Department, an analysis of five thousand of the more militant cases of communists in the United States. Of these, 91.5 percent were foreign-born, married to foreign-born or of foreign parents, and one half traced their ancestry to Russia or its satellites. We found in the course of that investigation three to five million illegal aliens in the United States, thousand of warrants outstanding for the deportation of communists, criminals and other subversives, completely unenforceable.

We found a complete breakdown in the enforcement of the immigration laws. In New York City alone, for example, in one year's time we found that they had stamped "Closed" and filed away between fifty and

seventy-five thousand cases of illegal aliens and they had an outstanding order that there would be no free lance investigation to undertake to apprehend them.

We went to Miami, Florida, and there we saw stacked up on the desk of the District Director of the Immigration Service scores of files on cases of foreign subversives, international agents en route to the United States via Cuba. We said, "How can you intercept these people?" and they said, "We can't. There is an outstanding order by the State Department that all documentation is waived for all persons coming into this country from Cuba ostensibly for less than twenty-nine days"—and we knew there were fifty thousand communists then in Havana, alone.

We returned to Washington and we asked the State Department about it and they said, "The law says we may waive documentation in certain emergency cases so we gave a blanket order." And we said, "What was the emergency?" and the answer was, "The emergency is the terrific pressure we are under to get people into the United States."

We found the consulates and embassies in this country to be nothing but spy nests. We interrogated officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of the Department of State and not a single official testifying under oath could recall a single case in the history of the Republic in which a visa or admission was denied to an alien seeking admission to the United States in diplomatic status, on security grounds. Robert C. Alexander, who was then the Assistant Administrator of the Visa Division of the Department of State testified under oath that the visa office was turning down or recommending adversely between ten and fifteen cases a month of dangerous Soviet agents who were seeking admission into the United States, but he said, "We are uniformly, without exception, overruled by the higher echelons in the Department of State."

Within two weeks' time, the State Department empaneled a special commission to reprimand Mr. Alexander for reckless, dangerous statements.

Well, we picked at random from the thousands of diplomats from behind the Iron Curtain in the United States one hundred names, just one hundred names at random. We sent them to the Central In-

telligence Agency and we said, "Without disclosing to us the sources of your information or the identity of these individuals, tell us their backgrounds," and here was their answer: Thirty-two active in the intelligence service of their respective countries, twenty-nine active in communist organizational work, and twenty-one in other subversive activities. In other words, out of the one hundred names that we sent to them, picked at random from the thousands in the country, eight-five were in the subversive category; the remaining fifteen they said they had no information on.

In the course of a few weeks, the great patriotic Senator Pat McCarran, who is now deceased, introduced a bill providing that no one could be admitted into the United States whose presence here would jeopardize the public security or safety, irrespective of his status, diplomatically or otherwise. Within a few days' time the State Department vigorously attacked that bill, stopped it cold on the theory that that would jeopardize our relations with the Soviet Union in our endeavors to build with them a world of peace.

In 1948, while we were still in the process of this study and investigation, the Displaced Persons Act was passed by the United States Congress providing, first of all, for the admission of 200,000 displaced persons. Immediately there was formed a group known as the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons, which registered on Capitol Hill, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, lobbying expenditures of over \$1 million. Within a matter of months, the Displaced Persons Act was amended, increasing the number from 200,000 to 400,000, and so we embraced within our study a look-see at the administration of the Displaced Persons Act. We found that notwithstanding the provisions of the law, the Displaced Persons Commission had evolved what they called a "calculated risk" theory, whereby displaced persons would be brought into the United States without any security checks whatsoever.

We brought back from Europe Almanzo Tripp—and remember that name, I will refer to and mention it again, Almanzo Tripp, head of the Immigration Detail in Europe who placed his career on the line and testified that in his judgment, as a career officer, one-third of the so-called displaced



persons coming into the United States were ineligible. We received reams of testimony respecting false documents and other fraud. What is the sequel to this? Here is the sequel. Within just three years the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in a routine investigation of communism, came up in one of its reports with this sentence: "Approximately twelve hundred displaced persons who have been admitted into the United States have warrants for arrest for deportation against them for fraud or criminal or subversive activities"; and I will hazard the guess that not a single soul within the hearing of my voice saw that in the press. I will also hazard the guess, on the basis of my intimate experience in the administration of the immigration laws, that not a single one of them was deported.

Well, after years of drafting and redrafting, the Immigration and Nationality Act was finally passed by the Congress. It was endorsed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, by the Justice Department, by the Visa Office, by the Central Intelligence Agency, by over one hundred nationwide organizations, including, I am glad to say, the Daughters of the American Revolution. I shall never forget the tears that we saw shed on the floor of the United States Senate by some of the Senators as they portrayed a mask being put over the Statue of Liberty, immigration being reduced, as they said, to a trickle—but the truth is that, actually, under the McCarran-Walter Act, (the Immigration and Nationality Act), immigration has increased but we feel we are establishing a pattern for maximum assimilation and that we can begin to screen out the communists and others who would subvert us.

As a matter of statistics, last year, for example, there were brought into the United States for permanent residence over 350,000 aliens, 230,000 under the Immigration and Nationality Act and approximately 120,000 through the back door by various special enactments. This was the greatest number since 1926.

Well, the Act passed in June of 1952 but to be effective in six months' time, because certain regulations had to be prepared. Immediately the then President of the United States appointed a commission to do the work all over again, to study the immigration law and to report to him

within the period of time before the Act itself was supposed to go into effect. The head of that commission was the man who had been head of the Citizens Committee for Displaced Persons, the million-dollar lobby; the man who, while he was Immigration Commissioner, went to New York City and accepted the annual Outstanding Service Award by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born after it had been cited as a communist front organization.

The Executive Director of that Commission was a man who had been on the Displaced Persons Commission and who devised the "calculated risk" theory pursuant to which displaced persons were brought into the United States in violation of the law.

A report from this Commission came out attacking the Immigration and Nationality Act, attacking the security provisions of the Act, and I should like to read you a typical paragraph on p. 66 of that report:

"In recent years an increasing number of visitors have been subjected to denials, difficulties and delays in getting visas. In practically every case, the problem is one of security clearance. The process of security investigation has become more rigorous and time-consuming, and even where the visa is finally issued, the nature of the process may diminish international good will toward the United States."

That report was circulated all over the United States and reprinted by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, the head of which is Abner Green, International Cominform Agent.

The ink was hardly dry on the Immigration and Nationality Act before the drive began for another law, the so-called Refugee Relief Act. I headed the staff that made the investigation of the refugee situation in Europe. At that time we came back with the sworn testimony of the top flight immigration officers and top flight security officers of this government in Europe, that 40 percent of the so-called refugees from the satellites and the Soviet Union were in the subversive or criminal category; 30 percent in Western Germany were either communist agents, sympathizers or security risks; that there were an estimated 60,000 Red agent "sleepers" in the pipeline waiting to come to the United States. We came

back also with the sworn testimony that it would be impossible to screen them out.

But the Refugee Act was passed with 214,000 more to be brought into the United States, and then what happened? Well, the late and great Senator Pat McCarran, Representative Francis Walter, and the man who addressed you just an evening or so ago, Senator Jenner, insisted that we at least have a good man head the screening, and so Almanzo Tripp—remember him—was designated to head the screening operations and he was brought to Washington, and he brought into Washington the key immigration officers to school them in techniques of screening out subversives. Within a week's time, I received a phone call from the head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He said, "We just piped into a meeting down in New York City of what we might call a 'liberal' group, and a man got up there and said, 'We are going to have to have Tripp knocked off.'" The head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said, "Don't worry about it, however; we think we can hold it off."

Within another ten days I got a phone call from Tripp, himself, and he said, "I just got my orders. I am to be completely removed from the Refugee Program."

We checked into it and found out that the man who got up in the meeting of this so-called "liberal" group in New York City came to Washington, talked to a man high in this government, who called in the Immigration Commissioner and said, "We have got to get rid of Tripp to keep peace in the family"—and Tripp was gotten rid of and the morale of the immigration screening officers was demolished.

Robert C. Alexander was to head the visa issuing process of the Refugee Program—and how long did he last? Just a matter of a few months. But then a curious thing happened. Within the course of another year the Refugee Relief Act, itself, was amended—amended to liberalize its own provisions to broaden the definition of a refugee so that it would encompass anyone, anywhere in the world, who was outside of his homeland. A specific provision was incorporated in the law waiving the security background checks, and then to add insult to injury, the scope of the law was broadened to encompass not refugees but the surplus population of Europe, estimated now to be 80 million, with 5 million in-

crease every year. The statistics reflect that actually, even with the broadened definition of refugee, most of those who were admitted under the refugee act were not refugees, but surplus population.

What of the Hungarian Refugee Program? Here are the facts. On October 23, 1956, there were 600,000 communists in Hungary. That was the day that the revolution broke out—October 23, 1956. The communists did not stabilize and resume control of Hungary until November 15, 1956. In the interim, the Patriots were in control. During that period, thirty to forty thousand persons fled from Hungary into Austria.

It is impossible to identify who they are, except that those who then had reason to flee were from that group of the 600,000 communists, because the Patriots were then in control. On November 15th, the communists had then reasserted their control in Hungary. They took over and sealed the borders. Those who came out fell into one of two categories: first, the Freedom Fighters who were able to get through the machine gun nests that were established and, secondly, those whom the communists wanted to come out. The security officers have told us repeatedly that it is impossible to screen out the communists and subversives because background information simply is not available.

What of the present situation on the Immigration and Nationality Act? About a year and a half ago the Attorney General of the United States came before the Senate Immigration Subcommittee to testify upon what were announced as "moderate revisions" of the Immigration and Nationality Act. He read a prepared statement. It was my responsibility as Staff Director of the Subcommittee to cross-examine him and to interrogate him. I was amazed to find he didn't know the provisions of the very bill he was endorsing and to which he was lending the prestige of his office. These bills would triple immigration and destroy the security safeguards of this government.

Thereafter, in about ten days the Secretary of State requested the opportunity to appear before the same committee and to read a prepared statement lending the prestige and dignity of his office to the movement. But the very morning he was to appear, an emissary came from the State Department and said, "The Secretary of



State will not submit himself to any interrogation." And so I was silenced in my attempts to reveal the facts respecting the bills which he was supporting and which likewise would have emasculated our protective immigration system.

During the last session of the Congress, on the very last day, to a routine bill that was pending on the Senate calendar there were appended a series of amendments. They were not even printed, as is the custom in the Senate. They were not referred to a committee of the Senate. There was no committee report. There was no record vote, and on the very last day of the Congress, they were whisked through the Senate like water through a sieve and were lodged in the House of Representatives.

This series of amendments would have increased immigration, I tell you as one who is a technician in this field, from its normal 230,000 a year to around one million, would have destroyed the national origins quota system and would have emasculated the screening provisions.

Had it not been for Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee of the House of Representatives, who stood firm while the clock was ticking off the closing hours of the House of Representatives, those amendments would be the law now.

Whence comes this pressure? We just concluded a series of hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee on what we call Communist Political Subversion, in which we traced out over the country, organizations created by the Communist Party for the purpose of subverting legislative enactments. In the field of immigration, alone, we found that in the course of the last three years the Communist Party has created, and now controls within the United States, in fifteen key states, 180 organizations dedicated exclusively to the

purpose of creating grass roots pressure on the Congress to destroy the Walter-McCarran Act.

We also got in our hands, by ways which I shall not now discuss,—the resolutions passed by the recent National Convention of the Communist Party in New York City. The No. 1 objective, legislative-wise, of the Communist Party in the United States is the destruction of the Immigration and Nationality Act—and let me tell you the greatest success they now have is that they have persuaded the so-called liberals and the large segments of the public at large that their drive is not communist at all; it is simply to liberalize and make more democratic and make more humane our present immigration system.

In this campaign they are articulate. They tell us (and we believe them) that they can have on Capitol Hill in seventy-two hours fifty thousand letters on any subject under the sun, through their various groups which they control or influence. In this campaign, wittingly or unwittingly, they have ready allies in the professional immigrationists, in the vote-hustling demagogues who would trade the security and welfare of this nation for so-called nationality bloc votes. They know that each of the major political parties today maintains commissions, nationality commission for the purpose of wooing these nationality bloc votes. They know that in the White House now, the Secretary to the Cabinet, one of the most powerful men in this Government, has as his major responsibility to look after the interests of the nationality groups of this country, and I say to you, as I see my time has expired, that if they succeed, they shall have accomplished the No. 1 objective of the international communist operation, the destruction of the immigration system of the United States of America, our first line of defense.

### Prayer

God of the nations, on this day dedicated to the Constitution we render Thee our hearty thanks for this great nation and its noble heritage. We thank Thee for the Constitution, for the minds that conceived it, for the ideas and ideals it embodies, and for the enduring strength and stability it has given to our national life. We thank Thee for those who have interpreted this Constitution, keeping it close always to the moral and spiritual foundations upon which it is built. We thank Thee that it speaks to us not only of rights but also of duties—of duties to ourselves, our fellowmen, and to Thee. We thank Thee for the good sense and the good will which first gave this document, with its lofty ideas and ideals, an opportunity to succeed, and for the same good sense and good will which have made it a document of power and light through all the years of its history. Forgive us if we hold it high and forget to live by its ideals. Forgive us if we praise it when we think it is on our side but condemn it when it speaks concerning the rights of others. Let its words become flesh within us that this great nation may become greater, blessing us and thru us all men everywhere. AMEN

Rev. Thomas C. Crosby, D. D.  
Central Union Church, Honolulu

# Bunker Hill Monument

*A child's plea*

**T**OURISTS visiting Bunker Hill Monument in Boston have been amazed at the shabbiness of the site but it took a nine-year-old miss from the suburb of Needham to get some action and as a result the monument is going to be sandblasted and the site restored.

Because she pictured Bunker Hill Monument as a great, slender shaft of clean granite reaching proudly to the clean skies...

Because when she went to see it she found it shabby and neglected...

Because she dried away her tears of disappointment when she got home and sat down and wrote a letter...

The great Commonwealth of Massachusetts through its Legislature has decided to do something about Bunker Hill.

**What the amazed criticism of visitors from all over the world couldn't do . . . what the barbed editorials of great newspapers have failed to achieve . . . the simple letter of a little nine-year-old girl has accomplished.**

Margaret Copeland pictured Bunker Hill as the great monument Daniel Webster saw on the day of its dedication many years ago. The way she read her history books it was something really inspiring . . . something which paid tribute to the men who died on nearby Breed's Hill on the long day June 17, 1775.

Indeed, ever since she first learned about Bunker Hill Margaret felt like Daniel Webster did on the day of its dedication. That was one of the great orator's greatest speeches. Its closing words were—

**"... a vast and splendid monument . . . upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."**

Margaret's reaction when she first got close to Bunker Hill was something like those of tourists who have been coming to Boston from all over the world in recent years. It was a reaction of amazement and disappointment.

For many years Bunker Hill hasn't been the "vast and splendid monument" Daniel Webster saw upon its dedication. The frank and brutal truth is that it has been

let go into disrepair. It's dirty. It's neglected.

People who came to see it often became scathing in their remarks. For some reason or other people who lived close to it—within 100 miles or so—never got around to seeing it through their whole lifetimes. They were indifferent.

**Big newspapers every now and then directed attention at the neglect. Leaders who might have done something about it were too busy with other political matters to pay heed. After all, Bunker Hill Monument is made of granite. It hasn't got a vote.**

When Margaret Copeland got home she wrote a letter.

She addressed it to Senator Leslie B. Cutler.

This week the Senator's office issued the following release about a nine-year-old girl concerning Bunker Hill:

"Senator Cutler is glad to report that H855, a bill to authorize the Metropolitan District Commission to make improvements at the Bunker Hill Monument has been favorably acted on by the Senate after having been passed in the House.

**"This will take care of the very poor condition of the monument called to Senator Cutler's attention by one of her young constituents—nine-year-old Margaret Copeland of Needham."**

"After a visit to the monument, Margaret wrote her Senator she felt it was too bad that this fine historical place was very dirty and in poor repair. Senator Cutler went out to the monument and then replied to Margaret that she certainly agreed with her opinion.

"She (Mrs. Cutler) added that there was a bill in the Legislature to have the monument cleaned and repaired. Senator Cutler appeared at the hearing and urged favorable action on H855 and read Margaret's letter to the committee."

Daniel Webster would have been very proud of nine-year-old Margaret Copeland of Needham.—*Dedham (Mass.) Transcript*

# St. Mary's School

*from St. Mary's Bugle*

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL at Springfield, South Dakota hopes to have a new dormitory soon. This building, to cost approximately \$100,000—will have six bedrooms for six or eight students each, toilet facilities, housemother's quarters, and a study and recreation lounge large enough to accommodate the entire student body.

St. Mary's Bugle published the following highlights of our Congress, which three of their members attended:

1. The unfurling of the flag at the first session and the great procession.

2. Meeting so many members who were so vitally interested in St. Mary's and the future of our Indian people.

3. Our gracious reception by the President General when we presented a small gift in gratitude for the support of D.A.R.

4. The welcome and fine reception given to us by the American Indian Committee.

5. The coke machine—thank you, Mrs. Baldwin for giving us such a good spot in Concessions.

6. Trying to put up a stand with a piece of pipe and no hammer—it worked!

7. Breakfast with the New Jersey members.

8. Dinner with Mrs. Henry Bishop who was all that an Advisor should be and much more.

9. Attending the C.A.R. opening meeting.

10. Handing out 3,000 copies of our special BUGLE and other information.

11. Meeting Mrs. Pyatt to whom we had only written and knew only by name.

12. Being really sure that we were not the only ones with sore feet and not the only ones who got lost in Constitution Hall.

13. For the opportunity to say thank you, if only in a small way.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Michigan Episcopal Diocese gave new school uniforms to the entire student body which makes it possible for the girls to appear in white blouses and sweaters and navy blue skirts whenever they represent the school.

The greatest honor awarded a student, according to the Bugle, is to represent the school at D.A.R. Continental Congress. Here is an account in the Bugle written by Elsie Rock, a Senior, which was published in the June issue of the Bugle:

Recently Mr. Cull, the headmaster of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, and three St. Mary's girls returned from the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. Our purpose in attending the Congress was to express our gratitude, in a small way, for all that the members of this organization have done for our school.

We arrived in Washington at four-thirty in the morning, by airplane. The beauty of the city of Washington at night is very striking. Viewed from the airplane, the lights give an exact outline as to the way the streets are constructed, revealing an artistic touch.

Washington is also a magnificent city when seen by day. The Capitol is particularly impressive. This vast building has remarkable structures within. Various monuments and memorials dedicated to great men for their service inspire one with a new sense of patriotism.

I noticed the great care which is given to old and aged relics. The people of the East seem to get great joy out of preserving articles which have historical significance. The Guttenburg Bible, for instance, is an old, old book. The deceased Presidents' notes and other writings are framed and put in cases under lock and key.

All forms of literature can be found in the Library of Congress. This building is a great treasure house in itself, but the literature which is there is the real gold. I think the students of the great city have little reason to fail any of their courses because of this vast library.

The streets are constantly being cleaned by Negro workers. One has the feeling that Washington is a clean city.

There is also the darker side of the picture. There are many slum areas where neglected children play in alleys which

look like breeding places for diseases as well as delinquency. Many of these children are clad in worn clothes, and some are barefoot. These sights give a person mixed emotions; my feeling was chiefly one of sympathy.

The people of this city seem to rush about all day. Every one appears to be in a hurry. I noticed this especially while on a street car. You barely get into the car, and the doors are half-way shut, thus creating a fear of getting squeezed between them.

It seems to me the farther you go east the more formal the dress becomes. Every woman I noticed was wearing a huge elaborate flowery hat or a mink stole. They were dressed, for the most part, in suits. The men of the East were all well dressed too. For instance, I never saw a man wearing a pair of dungarees during my visit to Washington . . . not even the street workers.

One of the loveliest recollections of any trip is the memory of the wonderful people one has met. I should like to mention several whom I shall always remember. Mrs. Williams, State Regent of South Dakota, very kindly escorted us to the White House. While on our tour of this building, a tablecloth, handmade by the girls of St. Mary's, was left as a gift for Mrs. Eisenhower. A note of thanks has already been received from her.

A similar gift was later presented to Mrs. Groves, the President General, who graciously received us in the presidential suite of Continental Hall. Mrs. Bishop, Advisor to St. Mary's School, took us on a sight-seeing trip and invited us to dinner. Mrs. Novak, State Regent of New Jersey, and Mrs. Richmond, State Chairman of the American Indian Committee of New Jersey, entertained us at breakfast. Mrs. Pyatt, National Chairman of the American Indians Committee, was also very thoughtful and kind. These kindnesses were all highlights of our trip.

Another outstanding occasion was our appearance before the Children of the American Revolution. Each of us was asked to say a few words, and we appreciated the opportunity of meeting this splendid

group who have also done much for our school.

Senator Mundt of South Dakota was very generous with his time and we had our pictures taken with him. The following day he arranged a television program in which we also appeared with him. Mr. Cull was the chief speaker.

Many interesting incidents happened at our concession stand in Constitution Hall. One which surprised me very much was the limited knowledge of people concerning Indian Americans.

"Are you a real Indian?" a little girl asked excitedly.

"Yes, I am," was the reply. The little girl stared at me as though she were in a cateleptic fit. How little the people in the eastern part of the United States know about the Indian race, my people!

During working hours at our stand in Constitution Hall, people would come and go. Some would smile and make conversation, while others would look at us and our handwork and pass by. The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were on the Indian Committee gave us a cordial welcome. In their presence I felt an air of friendliness. There were many of them whose knowledge of the Indian was very surprising.

The two schools which we visited were The National Cathedral School for Girls and St. Alban's School for Boys. These schools are character-building schools for the development of fine Americans. We had several meals at the National Cathedral School for Girls. As I walked through the doors of the school, I remember I felt a spirit of friendliness. We were also invited to St. Alban's School for an evening smorgasbord. There, too, was a cordial atmosphere.

As we left Washington on a Sunday night, the beauty was evident again. We rose higher and higher into the air. The grandeur of this great city appeared even more amazing than before.

Some day I wish to return to Washington and meet and talk with the people who were so hospitable to us during our visit. Of all the cities I have visited, no city has impressed me as much as Washington our Capitol."

There is nothing more tragic in life than the utter impossibility of changing what you have done.

John Galsworthy



Dorothy C. Stets

## Town Government

*in the Wyoming Valley*

CONNECTICUT at one time owned large tracts of land in the interior. In 1750 the inhabitants of Simsbury petitioned the Connecticut legislature for a grant of a town west of the Hudson River. They based their claim on two grants, one from Charles II in 1662 and an Indian grant to Connecticut which held a priority of fourteen years over Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

In 1753 an association was formed, called the Susquehannah Company, for the purpose of settling the lands in Wyoming Valley (Pennsylvania). Attempts were made by individuals to settle the valley but it was not until 1762 that about 200 settlers established themselves in Wyoming. Within a year (1763) the Delaware Indians, normally friendly to the colony, were visited by the Iroquois who excited hostility. The Delawares fell upon the inhabitants, killing some thirty people and causing hardship to the remainder.

It was five years (1769 to 1774) before a resolution was adopted asserting the jurisdiction over the colony and a determination to maintain it, that the General Assembly of Connecticut, on application by the Susquehannah Company, declared the territory as a part of Connecticut and the Town of Westmoreland (later the county) was established and was attached to the county of Litchfield. Taxes were paid to Connecticut and representatives were sent to Hartford. Men from Westmoreland fought under Connecticut commands during the Revolution.

Neither Romans nor Greeks in the proudest days of their republics could boast of a government more truly democratic than that which came into being at Westmoreland in Wyoming Valley. The supreme power, where nature has placed it in all governments, rested in the whole body of the people and it was exercised—not by representation—but by majority vote in the full meeting of all citizens who chose to attend.

This meeting was called the "Meeting of the Proprietors" and it formed the Grand Council of the colony to which an appeal was, in all cases, reserved. "The Meeting of the Proprietors" chose a president for each sitting whom they termed a "moderator" and their proceedings were recorded in a book by a clerk chosen for the one meeting only. They assembled only when a meeting was necessary. The executive power was vested in a committee, consisting of one person from each township in which there were settlements. These were called the "Committee of Settlers" and were authorized to decide all matters of minor importance, both civil and criminal and they had the right to call "The Meeting of the Proprietors" whenever they deemed it necessary.

Judicial power was placed in three courts, all having civil and criminal jurisdiction. The highest, Supreme Court, was "The Meeting of the Proprietors" to whom an appeal lay in all cases, and where the merits of each case were subject to revision and all judgments to correction. The second, or Executive Court, was the "Committee of Settlers" who corrected and entered judgments and issued writs of execution. The common, or Ordinary Court, consisted of three freeholders who were in the first instance, to decide all controversies between any two or more individuals in their respective townships and to make return of their award to the "Committee of Settlers" who issued execution to the proper constable. A constable was chosen for each township at "The Meeting of the Proprietors."

The whole body of citizens, capable of bearing arms, was formed into a militia and they took turns in doing guard duty. Each person had a duty to fulfill in the community from "Keeper of the Keys" to the "Bell Ringer." No one was superior to his neighbor. Any man found guilty of giving or selling liquor to an Indian could be voted out of the company. Schools

and churches were maintained by the company.

Half Share men were given the same privileges as a Proprietor or a Full Share man. The Proprietors were the owners of the purchase which extended 110 miles west of the Susquehannah River and 100 miles in width north and south. The Half Shares were sold under various terms and conditions and the proceeds of the shares went into the treasury of the company.

A half share usually consisted of 400 acres, consisting of a meadow lot, a pine lot, a farm lot in the first and second divisions. Later some of these were increased. These claims were listed in the Westmoreland Probate records with the Half Share or Full Share—whatever the case might be—in the Susquehannah Purchase. Included in the Probate records were complete listings of all personal belongings from old shoes to bed quilts.

The Connecticut settlers remained in possession of the land during the Revolution and at the close of the war more amicable relations existed between the Susquehannah Land Company and the Proprietors of Pennsylvania but tension grew between the powerful land holders of Philadelphia and the Susquehannah Company.

Conflicting titles (Penn Patents) were being scattered over the Connecticut claims and devious methods were used to this end. Among my grandfather's records are papers which seem to possess historic interest pertaining to the incident known as the battle of Locust Hill. In 1784 this was a skirmish between forces detailed by the notorious "Pennamite" leaders, Armstrong and Boyd. Col. John Moore of Philadelphia was in actual command on the Pennamite side with the "Hessians" sub-

sequently enlisted to expell the settlers from the valley and drive them through the "Shades of Death" under the Command of Captain Schrader, with Captain John Swift in command on the Connecticut side. The records refer to claims on Connecticut titles which were "doubtless in payment to Moore and Schrader for their services at that time." There are receipts for payments from the State of Pennsylvania to John Boyd for military expenses from Philadelphia to Wyoming and back to Philadelphia. Among financial contributors to Boyd's campaign were David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia.

Several acts were passed to settle the disputes. The most important was the compromise act of 1799 insuring the Connecticut settlers their rights to 288,532 acres in the 17 townships. "The Susquehannah Land Company Records and the Westmoreland Probate Records were to be deposited in the Recorder of Deeds office, Luzerne County Court House."

Ensuing events of the next hundred years would astound the Proprietors because in 1900 Wyoming, with its vast anthracite deposits was termed "the richest valley on the globe."

Neither the Susquehannah Company nor the Pennsylvania Land owners achieved their purposes because the Susquehannah Company reserved to itself "all beds of mine, iron ore and coal" while the Pennsylvania Patents reserved "one fifth part of all gold and Silver ore for use of the Commonwealth."

The cautious Indians, with the approach of the White Man, concealed the Lead and Silver pits and "artfully sealed" the gold mine and the writer assures the reader that it is indeed "artfully sealed."

## *Gossip Is Like Smoke*

Gossip is like smoke in bottles  
It does no harm until it's out,  
But try to put it back again  
And watch it scatter all about.  
Gossip cannot be recalled,  
Like smoke, it dissipates and spreads  
Until a person's life is ruined,  
Her reputation left in shreds.

Dawn Flavery Parker



*More about*

## Our First President General

*by Frank E. Klapthor,*

*Curator*

**I**N last month's issue, we presented the picture of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's gown which is on exhibit in our Museum and while was made possible through the sale of the orchid note paper.

This month we exhibit on the page below three items of china which are in our Museum. The two plates are from the Harrison State China, used in the White House, and were designed by Mrs. Harrison.

The plate on the left was given to Miss Alice Sanger by the President and Mrs. Harrison. Miss Sanger was a clerical assistant in Mr. Harrison's law office in Indianapolis and accompanied him to the White House, thereby becoming the first woman on the White House staff. The plate was given to the Museum by Miss Kate Edmunds through the Lucy Holcomb Chapter, District of Columbia.

The plate on the right was given by Mrs. Harrison to the grandmother of Miss Natalie S. Lincoln of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter in Connecticut who presented it to the Museum.

The cup and saucer is of Haviland and was personally decorated by Mrs. Harrison and was given to her cousin, the grandmother of Ada Smith-Green who gave it to the Ravenswood Chapter, West Virginia.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison came to the White House as First Lady after living in Washington for six years as the wife of a United States Senator, a position which her husband filled from 1881 to 1887. Her family background, her early training, her education and her experience as a Washington hostess helped her to step into her new position more easily and quickly than most first ladies. Mrs. Harrison's naturally gracious attitude as a hostess befitted the White House and the social life of the Harrison administration was one of dignity and charm.

But her life as First Lady was not devoted entirely to the more frivolous side of the position. She had a pronounced interest in those people who had preceded them to the White House and she was the first person to live in the White House who appreciated the historical importance of the House and its furnishings. She was especially active in the care and preservation of the things she found at the House which dated back to earlier administrations.

We have Mrs. Harrison to thank for the formation of the White House china collection which today contains pieces representing all administrations. One of the most interesting services in the collection is the



one Mrs. Harrison herself added. When she arrived at the White House she found there was not enough left from any one of the previous sets to serve a state dinner, so she ordered from the Haviland Company in France, as there was not at that time any manufacturer in America producing china of a quality suitable for use in the White House. The design of the Harrison service combines a decoration of gold stars and Indian corn in gold with a deep blue border and the American eagle in the center of each of the pieces. The renovation of the White House during the first summer of the Harrison administration brought the first installation of electric lights in the White House.

History records Mrs. Harrison's devotion to flowers and their profuse use at the White House social functions of this administration. She was one of the first in this country to recognize the beauty of the exotic orchid and she was largely responsible for the popularity which this flower shortly achieved. For the first time green houses included wide varieties of orchids. The most lavish display of orchids ever to be used at a public entertainment up to that date appeared at the state dinner for the Diplomatic Corps during the Harrison administration.

Her charitable activities covered many phases of Washington life. She was President of the Aid Society which worked for the benefit of Garfield Hospital and much of the early development of that hospital was due to her interest and influence. She was a director of the Washington City Orphan Asylum which had been founded by Mrs. Dolley Madison in 1815. She sent as personal contributions to the bazaars which were held to benefit these charities, paintings and embroideries done with her own artistic skill.

Another of Mrs. Harrison's varied interests was china painting at which she was adept even before her marriage. She helped form classes and interested many of the local ladies and her personal friends in this form of art.

Her artistic tastes are reflected in her beautiful clothes as it is recorded that, in an era of elegant fashion, Mrs. Harrison was considered to be most elegantly gowned. Her pronounced interest in American made creations is most worthy of note as she lived in a day when the ladies'

fashions came straight from Paris. A Mrs. Williamson of Indiana made many of Mrs. Harrison's dresses and she designed the fabric for the inaugural ball gown and made the gown. The fabric of which the inaugural gown was made employs the burr oak leaf and acorn as the design in compliment to Mrs. Harrison's mid-western background.

Miss Barton of Baltimore, Maryland, made the gown in which Mrs. Harrison appears in the portrait which was painted by Huntington and was presented to the White House by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This dress was the gift to the National Society from Mrs. Mary McKee Reisinger and Mr. Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandchildren of Mrs. Harrison. It was exhibited for many years until parts of the dress literally fell into shreds from the ravages of time and the exposure to light and dust in the atmosphere. Because Mrs. Harrison is a symbol to us of all the wonderful women who have belonged to the National Society through the years, when I came to the Museum I felt the dress should be restored and returned to exhibition.

Mr. Franco Scalamandre, President of Scalamandre Silks, Inc., took an interest in the project and agreed to copy the deteriorated silk lampas which was necessary for the restoration and without which we could not have attempted it. This kindness on his part cost his firm many months of time and the actual cost of production to his firm was many times his original estimate. The silk lampas which he produced is a magnificent fabric true in color to the original. The original fabric was woven in France on a type of loom which is not available in this country so it was necessary to expand the design in the reproduction fabric to the size of a loom now in use. It is an especially interesting piece of fabric as it embodies in its design several of the motifs of which Mrs. Harrison was most fond. The ingenious combination of the leaf of the Indian corn with sprays of orchids reminds us of Mrs. Harrison's intense love of things which were truly native in origin and her appreciation of the beauty of the fragile flower which she made so popular. It was possible to reuse the original dark blue silk velvet, the laces from the original gown and the cut steel

head work with which it was so lavishly decorated.

In our Museum you may see Mrs. Harrison's gown fully restored, looking much as it did when she first wore it. It is our hope and our belief that this gown will meet with your approval and that through the years it will become to you and to all the future members of the Society and to the other visitors to our Museum who will see it, a symbol of the continuity of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and it will be a bridge between the

present generation and the women who founded the Society and were instrumental in its success.

Mrs. Harrison's love of history, her interest and appreciation of the things that are fundamentally American led her to accept the position of first President General of the D.A.R. We feel safe in saying that were Mrs. Harrison alive today she would be the first to realize the importance of our D.A.R. Museum and she would be a firm supporter of our program for preservation and education.



The enlarged photograph by M. B. Brady, Washington, D. C., colored by Adele Fassett, shows Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison wearing a D.A.R. pin. This is the pin which we understand was loaned to the First President General, and following her death was returned to its owner. We are most interested in locating this pin. If a member has any information concerning the past or present whereabouts of this item the Curator would be most grateful of this information.

The floral renderings were the work of Caroline Scott Harrison. These three items, the fan shown with the restored gown in the September issue, Mrs. Harrison's personal copy of the D.A.R. Constitution and Bylaws, A White House Musical Programme printed on silk satin ribbon in 1890, another silk satin ribbon issued to Mrs. Harrison 1886 from the White House, were the gifts of Mrs. Marthana Harrison Williams, Granddaughter of the Benjamin Harrisons, Mary Washington Chapter, D. C.

There is in the collection an umbrella, the gift of Mrs. U. S. Grant to Mrs. C. S. Harrison, this from Mrs. Mary McKee Reisinger and Mr. Benjamin Harrison McKee. An oil painting of pansies by Caroline Scott Harrison the gift of Elizabeth E. McNabb, Prince Georges County Chapter, D.C. A pair of black silk satin shoes made in Paris, France for Mme. Harrison, gift of Mrs. Frederick C. Durant, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania. A colored lithograph of orchids, the original of which was the work of Mrs. Harrison, gift of Grace Nye Willson, Rochester Chapter, Minnesota.

The most recent gift to the Museum Collection of Caroline Scott Harrison Memorabilia is a nine and one-half inch plate of the White House Service. This has the dark blue border as the one shown on page 1141. It is the gift of Miss Louella P. Chase in memory of her sister, Mrs. Dessie Chase Ellis, through the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.

**This Is  
Josephine Vincent  
of the  
Registrar General's Office**

**M**RS. JOSEPHINE VINCENT thirty-one years ago began service with our Society as a stenographer for the Credentials Committee. She worked subsequently in the Treasurer General's Office, Historian General's Office and in the Registrar General's Office. At the time Miss Jane Finckel was retired—in May 1942—Mrs. Vincent was placed in charge of the ancestor catalogue which position she still holds.

Mrs. Vincent was born in Nelson County, Virginia where she attended school and is now a resident of Fairfax County, Virginia and spends her leisure time with her two small grandsons.



**Our National Society in China**

The March issue carried an announcement of the death on February 6 of Mrs. Mary Matteson Wilber (Hollis A.) who was a member of the Shanghai Chapter, State Vice Regent of China 1926-1931 and State Regent of China from 1934 until her death. Those of us who were at Congress when she made her stirring report a few years ago on what had befallen their members will long remember her. Since all of the members are so scattered and are out of China, the State Society will cease to exist as such.

The Washington group of Units Overseas passed the following tribute to Mrs. Wilber:

"Mrs. Wilber of the China Chapter was the Organizing Chairman of our group which meets in Washington and which holds the Washington ends of the distant Chapter threads. Those threads which have to stretch around the world.

We all here know the difficulties of living abroad, as well as the pleasures, and our understanding of problems of distance is mutual. They are not as great in these

days of fast communication but they exist. Representation is still a burning issue when Americans are involved. The representation of the Overseas Chapters in the National Society is important to numerically few Americans but the *issue* is the same size as it was in 1776.

Mrs. Wilber saw the importance of unity among the Overseas Chapters and she did something about it. Senator Knowland said he admires the D.A.R. for 'doing something about' what they believe is right. We who knew Mrs. Wilber admire her for the same reason.

For a number of years the Overseas Chapters were held together by mutual interest but without formalized title, or acknowledgment by the National Society, except as Individual Chapters whose distant calls were feeble whispers by the time they reached Washington. Mrs. Wilber understood this.

The work of the Overseas Chapters and the women who formed and maintained them is a story of brave patriotism. Mrs. Wilber was such a woman."

## The Harvey Birch Room

### at Wayside Cottage, Scarsdale, N.Y.

WHEN groups of Westchester County school children visit the restored Wayside Cottage at Scarsdale, N.Y. this fall, the Harvey Birch Chapter will take special pride in its part of the undertaking.

When the Junior League of Scarsdale became custodian of Wayside, the D.A.R. Chapter was eager to help in the restoration project and they decided to concentrate their efforts on one room—the old library's "children's room."

#### *Pig in a Poke*

"It's like buying a pig in a poke," said one of the village authorities on antiquity and the Harvey Birch Chapter members were at first inclined to agree.

Wayside had been a library but Scarsdale outgrew it and it had been patched up and added onto in nondescript fashion. But it had charm that only time can create. It is doubtful that even the most sensitive resident ever surmised what was hidden behind the book-lined walls of the old children's room.

The chapter historian, Mrs. Brooking T. Andrews and her committee met with Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr. author of "The Arts and Crafts of Newport, R.I. 1640-1820" and an antiquarian of renown and Mr. Louis Gatto who was expertly proceeding with the actual restoration of the house. Mrs. Andrews, who is a photographer of note, realized that here also was a story to be recorded by pictures.

#### *Picture History*

These pictures have been put into book form to be placed in the Harvey Birch Room to aid students of history when they visit restored Wayside. Photographs of the Harvey Birch Room, the Emily Butler Room (the large room to be used for meetings) and exterior views, all taken by Mary Andrews were also made available to the Junior League for use in a display at the national Junior League Conference at Boca Raton this spring.

It now seems fairly certain that the first of the three main sections of the house—an unpainted cottage of a story and a half—was built before 1729 and that the second section—the Harvey Birch Room on the main floor, two stories high—was added within the next several years. It is believed that the long front porch was not built until a few years later, when a third wing was erected at the south end and a second floor was extended over that and over the original building. The north wing was added much later and the "stack room" of course was a modern contribution.

#### *Discoveries Made*

When the book shelves in the old children's room were removed, a relatively modern, colonial type of mantel and fireplace with a simple brick opening was revealed. The darker brick work in the opening suggested that this fireplace might conceal a much larger and more ancient one. This was not surprising since as the forests were cleared and wood became not so convenient to obtain, our ancestors found it necessary to reduce the size of their fireplaces to conserve wood. What was surprising, however, was to discover that the fine poplar lintel of the original fireplace was still in place! Part of it had been cut to allow for the archwork of the brick. Fortunately Mr. Gatto was able to restore it skillfully with a patch taken from timber elsewhere in the cottage.

This huge lintel had been cut with an axe and the marks of the tool may be plainly seen at each end. The chimney had been plastered with an early type of brown and white plaster and the entire chimney was covered with whitewash.

#### *Stairs Found*

When the modern plaster walls were removed, and then the brickwork and mantel, it was evident that at one time there had been a steep flight of stairs and also that there had been a door at the bottom of



these stairs. It was discovered that a modern steel beam, resting previously over the fireplace, must be removed. This was replaced with an antique beam salvaged from an old building in Connecticut.

To remove the steel beam, it was necessary to shore up the old floor boards of the room above. Then it was found that the cross beams had sagged three inches and that resting on these warped beams was more than six inches of concrete used in laying a tile floor above. Thus the D.A.R. Chapter was faced with the expensive necessity of tearing out that upper flooring completely to make the Harvey Birch Room safe for visitors!

As work on the fireplace wall continued, a British "ha'penny" dated 1746 came tumbling out of the rubble. At the same time it was discovered that at the right side of the fireplace the corner brace had been cut with a modern saw, evidently to make room for a passage. This discovery supports an old story that Wayside was used in pre-Civil War days as part of the underground railway for escaping slaves. It is believed that there were two tunnels into the house, one from under the Post Road and the other in the fields near the present tennis courts, both leading to a passage behind the chimney to the left.

When the ceiling was ripped away, the old poplar floor timbers appeared. These were handsawed, tenoned into oak uprights which had been hand shaped with an adz and held in place with oak pegs. The flooring over the timbers was the original wide pine put together with early vintage nails. All of the wood had been whitewashed.

There were several interesting "finds" along the outside wall of the room facing the Post Road. The door brim was not so old as many parts of the structure, indicating either that it had been replaced during the years or that the entrance did not exist when the wing was first built. The door itself and the strap hinges are considered to be very early. Old oak corner posts were found as well as some very early pine rabbit and beveled siding.

#### *Window Riddle*

One factor puzzled everyone connected with the restoration; the window in the east wall was evidently not so old as the room itself. Directly below the window, slots in the oak uprights on either side show that

this was not the original frame. The sill had formerly rested on these slots and probably had rotted out. Decay in these cuts showing signs of dry rot indicate that for sometime after this wing was added there was no porch outside to protect the window from the elements.

By opening the closet door, by that window, one may see the edges of cedar shingles used outside on the original portion of the house. These shingles are 36 inches long and their condition, as they rounded the corner of the cottage, revealed to the experts that the first humble dwelling had not been painted.

After the fireplace was completely restored, with its Dutch oven, decisions as to furnishing the room could be made. Mr. Carpenter advised the use of feather-edge paneling with ship-lap boarding on the ceiling. This was procured in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The fine mellowed boards were scarped down, carefully fitted into place and then rubbed with fine steel wool. Wax was applied by hand and some hand tinting was done to recreate the tone which layers of paint had temporarily destroyed.

Some very fine pieces of early American furniture were loaned to Wayside this spring for the opening and it is hoped that ultimately it will be equipped with suitable furniture. The Scarsdale Women's Club had contributed generously and the D.A.R. Chapter intends to add to the fund after the expense of restoration has been met.

To see Wayside restored as an historic monument has long been a dream of D.A.R. members in Scarsdale. About ten years ago, a foresighted executive board started a savings account for this purpose and began systematically to purchase government bonds. Thus the D.A.R. was able to cooperate with the Junior League at this time.

Although it cost \$3000 to restore this one room, it was not money alone that made it possible. There were hours of planning and research on the part of all participants. Mrs. LeCompte Davis, president of the Junior League shared her knowledge and experience in restoring the rest of the house and the endless work which she and her husband did helped keep down costs. It was the master craftsmanship—the know how—and the civic mindedness of Mr. Gatto that did most to keep the

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# Old Fort Harrison

by Dorothy J. Clark

WHEN the Indiana Territory was organized May 10, 1800, there were only about 4,800 white people in all of this area, which at that time included parts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. But between 1810 and 1819 nearly 140,000 settlers streamed into this region. How many of you realize what an important part old Fort Harrison played in the moving forward of the western frontier?

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes, Indiana and General William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the Indiana Territory on May 13th, 1800. He was able to purchase the Indian titles to three million acres of land. In turn the early settlers bought the land from the government and began to move into the new territory.

Due to this rapid influx of white settlers, the Indian tribes on the Wabash River were stirred up in opposition to the surrendering of their lands to the whites. Incited by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, they entered into a confederacy against the white settlers.

In July, 1811 the Secretary of Virginia authorized Gov. Harrison to call out the militia of the territory; also at his discretion to order Boyd's regiment of U.S. Infantry to proceed at once against Prophet's Town, at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. On the 26th of September, 1811, he set out on the march to the upper Wabash and on the 3rd of October, encamped on the east bank of the Wabash River some two miles north of the Indian village of Rising Sun, or Orchardtown, the future location of Terre Haute, Ind.

Gov. Harrison was delighted with the location, and next day proceeded to carry out his intention of erecting a fort. While the fort was being built, Gov. Harrison received word from some friendly Indians that the Prophet's "tomahawk was up against the whites—that nothing would induce him to take it down unless the wrongs of the Indian were redressed." On the night of October 10th, some Shawnee Indians crept up on Harrison's camp and

wounded one of his sentinels. On the 28th of October, 1811, the fort was completed.

The fort has been described as an "inclosure 150 feet square, a stockade of heavy timber. The two corners to the west were the blockhouses, forming the outer walls, and the eastern corners were bastions two stories high and projecting from the second story sufficiently to command the outside of the walls in two directions. These were pierced on each face with embrasures above and below to fire upon the enemy; and guard against an approach to set fire to the building. The western line towards the river was formed by the soldier's barracks, merely strongly built log huts. The entrance gate was on the east; on the north side was the guard house, and on the south side, the well and magazine; the stables, shed, etc., for the stock were on the north side." By the request of the officers, the fort was named after the General and called "Fort Harrison."

Col. James Miller, with a small garrison was left in command of the fort, and Harrison with a force of some 900 men, resumed his march towards Prophet's Town, and what was to be known as the famous Battle of Tippecanoe. This battleground is located near Lafayette, Ind., and is now a state park. After the battle, Harrison's victorious army returned to Vincennes by way of Fort Harrison. It was this campaign of Harrison that opened up the Wabash Valley to the knowledge of the whole country. The soldiers carried home with them glorious accounts of the beauty of the Wabash Valley, the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil. This started the great onrush of settlers into this part of the country.

In 1812 Capt. Zachary Taylor of the Seventh U.S. Infantry was placed in command of the fort. He and most of his garrison were ill with malarial fever and unfit for duty. On September 3rd, 1812 immediately after retreat-beating, four gunshots were heard by those in the fort from the direction where two men were known to be making hay, about 400 yards distant.

The commander mistrusted the firing, and when the men failed to return to the fort that night, he was convinced they had been killed, but owing to the darkness, he didn't send out to see until the next morning. About eight o'clock a corporal with a few men were dispatched to look for them but were cautioned to be watchful for an ambush. The squad soon returned with the bodies that had been scalped and shockingly mutilated.

Capt. Taylor left his sick bed and gave out warning that an Indian attack could be expected at any time, and to be prepared. Late on the evening of the 4th, an old chief named "Lenar," with about forty men, mostly chiefs of various tribes collected by the Prophet, came in sight of the fort bearing a white flag and an English-speaking Shawnee called out that Lenar wished to speak with Capt. Taylor in friendship, and that they would come the next morning to get provisions. This strategy was for the purpose of allaying suspicion of an attack, but did not deceive Capt. Taylor. At retreat-beating that night he called out every man able to be out of bed and personally inspected each one to see that all was in good order, distributing 16 rounds of cartridges. The guard which owing to sickness had been but six men and two non-commissioned officers was now increased. Soon the sentinels began firing, and it was discovered that the Indians had set fire to the blockhouse on the southwest corner. They had started the fire in the holes that had been licked under the timbers by the cattle trying to reach the salt stored there. The flames soon reached the whiskey in the storeroom and raged even more fiercely.

Taylor ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the blockhouse was thrown off. When the only water supply, the well, began to fail, Julia Lambert offered to be lowered down into the well and filled the buckets with a gourd dipper. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and innumerable arrows. Despite the yells of the savages, the cries of the women and children, and the raging fire, Capt. Taylor gallantly managed to lead his men. Finally the fire was extinguished, the 18 foot gap in the wall was strongly replaced, and at 6 a. m. on Sept. 5th, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving however, they shot all the

horses and hogs and drove off the cattle and oxen. In his official statement, Capt. Taylor reported two killed and one wounded and "these by their own carelessness." He commended the role of the women who carried water, loaded the guns, tended the sick and wounded, etc.

Capt. Taylor sent for aid to Gov. Harrison twice. First by canoe, and the two men barely escaped with their lives; next he sent two men overland through the forest, and they were successful. Aid came from Vincennes on Sept. 16th, a force of 1,200 men.

To better appreciate this heroic event, we must remember that Capt. Taylor had but 15 effective men, while the Indian force was estimated at several hundred. After the battle, the heroes in the fort were in a distressing condition. Their stock was all gone, their provisions were destroyed by fire, nothing to eat, and hardly a hope of relief if the enemy should be reinforced and attack again. Gov. Harrison was so pleased with Capt. Taylor that he recommended his promotion to brevet-major. This was the beginning of the rise that finally made this young officer President of the U.S. in 1848.

After the battle at Fort Harrison, a garrison was maintained to guard the frontier if needed and transactions of the U.S. with the Indians were handled there. As the U.S. purchased more land from the Indians and as settlers moved in and the Indians went further west and north and there were no warlike incidents, it seemed unnecessary to maintain the garrison at the Fort and the garrison left in 1818. But the Fort continued to be used by the Indian Agent for making of treaties with the Indians for several years more. In 1822 the Fort ceased to be a military post.

Fort Harrison continued its usefulness as a boarding house for early settlers, and was the destination of all those who came by water. In the presidential campaign of 1838, many of the old logs were made into canes to be carried by those supporting William Henry Harrison for President. Some of the logs of the fort were worked into a one-story house, later covered by weather-boarding, which stood just at the rear of the place where the fort stood.

This Battle of Fort Harrison was very

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## "Hushed Were Their War Cries"

**M**EMBERS of the Kate Waller Barrett Chapter, Alexandria, Virginia, are receiving congratulations from thousands of citizens of the Washington, Virginia, Maryland area on the work of one of their members, Miss Margie W. Robertson.

Miss Robertson, a member of the faculty of George Washington High School, is the author of a pageant, "Hushed Were Their War Cries," dealing with the story of Pocahontas. The pageant was presented for nine days at Fort Myer in observance of the 350th anniversary of the settling of Jamestown. Miss Robertson, a descendant of Pocahontas, is the daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. W. H. Robertson. She was born and reared in Abingdon, Virginia, and is the great granddaughter of former Governor Wyndham Robertson. Her script was based on the book by Governor Robertson, "Pocahontas and Her Descendants."

After the first night of the pageant, which opened June 21, "Hushed Were Their War Cries" played to standing-room-only audiences. There were always about 400 standees in addition to the capacity seating crowd.

The pageant took some fifteen years in the writing, Miss Robertson said. Just for fun, she entered it in an historical script competition conducted this year by the Arlington Celebration Committee, and it took the \$100 first prize offered by the Arlington Chamber of Commerce.

There were more than 100 volunteer performers from Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia in the cast of the two-act pageant. The Director was James Byrd of College Park, Maryland, an instructor in theater arts at the University of Maryland. Two D.A.R. members in the cast were Mrs. Lewis C. Cassidy and Mrs. William C. Brickert.

The pageant is called by some a Specta-Drama. It combines history and legend. It depicts the first permanent settlement in the new world as it might have been seen by Powhatan, the Indian Chief, who was the father of Pocahontas. The girl is credited in the story with not only having saved the life of Captain John Smith, but



*Allen's Photo Service, Alexandria, Virginia*

Hushed Were Their War Cries—Miss Margie W. Robertson, left, Virginia D.A.R. member, and Mrs. Edward Semonian, Regent of Kate Waller Barrett Chapter, D.A.R. with a copy of the script of Miss Robertson's outstandingly successful pageant on the founding of Jamestown.

having saved the entire settlement of Jamestown.

The first act is laid in the Indian village of Werowocomoco before the throne of Powhatan and in the forests surrounding the village. Interjecting a note of Indian legend, the first act shows Powhatan marrying White Lily, an English girl from the Lost Colony of Roanoke. It tells of the birth of Pocahontas and the coming of the Jamestown settlers. The year is 1594 to 1613.

Act II is laid in the English settlement of Jamestown and in Werowocomoco in the years 1613 to 1617. It shows Pocahontas, who is described as unusually light skinned, being fascinated by the white settlers and saving the life of her adopted brother, Captain John Smith. Then it shows Pocahontas going voluntarily to Jamestown as a hostage for the safety of the white settlers, thus forcing her father, Powhatan, to send grain to the English settlers, who little knew how to wrest a living out of the forest primitive.

One of the most interesting scenes historically shows Jamestown's Governor Thomas Dale laying down the law to the settlers. He announced rules and regulations for the health of the settlers, includ-

*(Continued on page 1220)*

## Alexandria, Virginia Antique Show

The tenth anniversary of The Alexandria, Virginia Antique Show will be held November 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1957 at the Recreation Center, 1605 Cameron Street. Sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, this annual Fall show has become a popular and much-looked-forward to event in the East.



At the 1956 Alexandria Antique Show, Miss Faustine Dennis, Treasurer General, stopped to chat with Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, State Regent of Virginia, and Mr. Tonkin, when they met on opening day. Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves was an Honorary Patron of the Show but was unable to attend.

Dealers from many states will bring outstanding items of furniture, china, glassware, silver, old prints, jewelry, copper, brass, old firearms, quilts, tole ware, spatter ware and collectors' items of all kinds for display and for sale, items suitable for today's homes, either modern or traditional.

Proceeds from this yearly Show are used for nursing scholarships, scholarship and contributions to D.A.R. Approved Schools and Indian Schools, camperships to the Alexandria Police Boy's Camp, restoration and maintenance of local, state and national historic shrines, and contributions to the work of all state and national D.A.R. Committees.

One of the John Alexander Chapter's most outstanding projects is encouraging 7th grade students in the study of American History through trips arranged to the National Archives by the Chapter Chair-

man of Motion Pictures, Mrs. Carroll H. May, Jr. During November and December, 1956, 1,000 Alexandria Seventh Graders were transported to The National Archives to view the film "Land of Liberty," a history of the United States from pioneer days through the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Each student was given a folder on the Archives and each teacher was presented with the booklet "Charters of Freedom," by the Chapter. Running for one and a half hours, this magnificent film with well known and popular actors, holds the students spell-bound and teaches more history than could be crammed into months of classroom instruction. Begun last year, with the cooperation of Mr. T. C. Williams, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. F. Frank Brown, Assistant Superintendent, arrangements have been made by Mrs. May with Mr. Albert Leisinger, of the National Archives, to make this trip available to all Alexandria Seventh Graders each school year. It was Mrs. May, the John Alexander Chairman of Motion Pictures, who realized the value of making this film available to Alexandria students and who worked out the details of the plan with the school authorities.

The Chapter's \$300.00 annual Scholarship to the Alexandria Hospital School of Nursing for the class entering in September, 1957, has just been awarded to Miss Ann Olive, of Glen Echo Heights, Maryland, a graduate of a D.A.R. approved school, The Blue Ridge School, St. George, Greene County, Virginia.

## Flags Over Oklahoma

*(Continued from page 1130)*

The original design of this flag was made by Mrs. George Fluke, Jr. and brought to the attention of the legislature in 1925 by the Oklahoma Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This flag unites the ancient lore of the Indian and the white man making a beautiful and significant emblem purely American.

We are proud of Oklahoma. No state has a more colorful history and none has a more interesting one. In this state people of England, France, Spain and other countries, with their flags, met, and to this region Indians came and have remained. You and I are descendants from these people. Oklahoma is our heritage.



## Question Box\*

Sarah Corbin Robert

*Endorsement Not Required for Honorary Vice President General.*

1. Our state wishes to endorse one of its past Vice Presidents General for Honorary Vice President General. Is the method of endorsement the same for an honorary as for an active "V.P.G."?

2. Although there are now thirteen Honorary Vice Presidents General, all that are permitted by the National Bylaws, some of the members in our state want to endorse a past Vice President General for the honorary position in order to be ready for announcement as soon as there is a vacancy. Is this permissible?

These two questions (each from a different state) and several others on the same subject indicate a misunderstanding of the character and position of the office of Honorary Vice President General. The word *office* is used advisedly because the Bylaws of the National Society make each honorary national officer a voting member of the Continental Congress and of the State Conference of the state in which she has membership.

Because of this misunderstanding, arising largely through lack of information, a little explanation becomes desirable before answering the questions.

The basis of election of Honorary Vice President General is different from that of Honorary President General. Each retiring President General has her own individual opportunity to become an Honorary President General. She herself is her sole opponent. The one question is, does she or does she not merit the lifetime honor? She may receive this honor regardless of how many Honorary Presidents General there may already be.

Of Honorary Vice Presidents General, on the other hand, there may never be more than thirteen at any one time—in tribute to the thirteen original states. It is likely that in those days when there were few or no past national officers, our early

members may not have foreseen the situation when the selection of those thirteen would have to be made from more than 150 past Vice Presidents General. And all of these have rendered "valuable service" to the National Society,—the only specified requirement of eligibility for this honor. With ever-increasing life expectancy the number of eligibles is likely to increase.

In electing Honorary Vice Presidents General therefore, the National Society has no alternative but to choose thirteen members who qualify from about 150 other members who also qualify. The only fair way therefore is to endeavor to choose through a careful weighing of the degree of this "valuable service" and of its significance to the National Society. This should not mean magnitude alone. Difficulties and handicaps encountered and the way of meeting them may become a factor in estimating outstanding service.

In advancing the name of any past Vice President General for this honor, therefore, the one great and determining factor must be, Is her particular service to the National Society of such character and significance as to justify special honor as one of thirteen among so many who are eligible in accordance with the bylaws? Any other basis of selection is merely to lessen the dignity or to nullify the significance of the office.

Naturally opinions differ. For years there has been regret that oftentimes a number of outstanding past officers have become rival contestants for one place of honor. This is a continuing logical outcome for, with elections for life, there are many years in which there is no election of an Honorary Vice President General.

To avoid this situation alternative methods have been explored and recommended,—only to return to the present one as the best choice among difficulties.

In recent years, in a desire to avoid contest in the granting of honors there has been a tendency to propose no more for

\* Copyright 1957 by Sarah Corbin Robert.

this office than there are vacancies to fill. As suggested above, however, if such a tendency—that the first named are to become the only nominees—were to become a custom, the significance of the honor would be well-nigh destroyed. The National Society has exercised wise judgment in the choice of its honoraries. The essential thing is that it maintain the principle of choice in this respect as in other choices protected by our democratic republic.

Now to return to the questions that give rise to this article!

The National Society does not expect or require state endorsement of a nominee for Honorary Vice President General. To do so might often mean that a Continental Congress could not fill a vacancy occurring shortly before the Congress meets. In such a case the same type of endorsement required for the active office of Vice President General would become impossible. Furthermore, it would be inappropriate.

Qualifications for honorary national office are demonstrated largely by performance in the corresponding active national office. Frequently therefore those eligible for such honor have consented to have their name presented only after requests have come from other states familiar with the outstanding service of these members to the National Society.

The second question as to endorsement for honorary office before a vacancy occurs, and therefore for some indefinite time in the future, arises no doubt from the mistaken idea that endorsement for Honorary Vice President General is required. Whatever may be the origin of such a suggestion or request, every member should recognize that, under authorized provisions through which such honors may be conferred, an endorsement for this office prior to the time that a vacancy exists is neither ethical nor in accordance with the traditions and standards of the National Society. In fact such action would reflect unfavorably upon both the state and the one whom it would honor. More important, it would tend to destroy any gains that may accrue through well considered recognition of those to whom the society owes much.

If the office is to continue to mean what its possibilities merit, the choice should and must remain free and open until such time as there is a vacancy to be filled; and

the National Society must continue to be free to make the best possible choice under the conditions existing at that time.

*The Board and the Chapter Budget.* In June our chapter adopted the budget for the next year. We now find that in summer the board cut something off the appropriation for one project and promised it to a new state project that we knew nothing about when we adopted the budget. Did the board have such a right?

If your chapter bylaws contain the provision as recommended in the Model for Chapter Bylaws, Handbook of the National Society, 1956, Article VIII, page 116,—“It (the Executive Board) is subject to the orders of the chapter and none of its acts shall conflict with action taken by the chapter,”—the board had no right to change the budget as adopted by the chapter.

No doubt the question could have been delayed until the first fall meeting for decision. If, however, the question was one of emergency requiring immediate decision—which is unlikely in a state project developing in midsummer—the board could have taken the action subject to an official ratification of its action by the chapter at the first opportunity. I should be clearly understood, however, that a board or other body that exceeds its authority may be held responsible for its action in excess of its authority, if the parent body declines to ratify it.

In an organization whose purpose is service and giving, as in a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the best way of avoiding such a situation is to include in the budget a definite amount under such a listing as Miscellaneous, or the Unforeseen Needs. Years ago some groups budgeted as much as ten percent for “contingencies.” There are often legitimate requests that can not be foreseen. The chapter should plan in advance for such possibilities. In addition any state organization that announces a new project during summer holidays will scarcely expect an immediate contribution.

*Need for a Chapter Board.* We are a new chapter of but eighteen members. We like to attend to all of our chapter business in our regular meetings. Must we provide for an Executive Board in our Chapter Bylaws? To require one seems unnecessary.

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# National Defense

by *Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb*  
*National Chairman, National Defense Committee*

## *Federal Spending—The Road to Ruin*

**T**HE present revolt against government spending, which has brought Washington more mail than it has received on any other subject in many years, is most encouraging to those of us who are concerned about the solvency of our country. But a revolt is not enough to change the spending habits of entrenched officials in both parties. Only an alert, informed public, with a definite program of action can hope to alter our fiscal policies.

Our present national debt of 276 billion dollars, acquired largely through fighting two wars and financing the economic development of foreign countries, now costs us seven billion dollars a year in interest. None of the countries whom we have assisted with money derived from the creation of bank credits, is in debt in the same proportion to their resources as we are. It has been estimated by a number of reliable analysts that 26 nations, including many large countries which have benefited by our loans and grants, have a combined national debt of only 152 billion dollars. However, our present debt of 276 billion dollars is only the sum that appears upon the books. Former President Hoover has estimated that with our military commitments to 42 nations throughout the world, our armed forces stationed abroad, and with our rising commitments to finance the forces of Britain, France and other nations, the actual mortgage on our future represents more than 500 billion dollars to be met before we can again become a solvent nation.

Every housewife who saves through her own thrift and good management, has often asked herself, "Why is our country deliberately going into debt, which can ruin a nation as inevitably as it can ruin an individual?" She wonders what strange philosophies have prevailed upon our thinking that we can so far forget the lessons of economy and self-respect, that have brought



our country, so rich in resources, to become the poorest nation in the world in terms of future obligations to be discharged by our taxpayers.

Many factors have conditioned our thinking to the point where we have accepted the necessity for Federal assistance. It is this assistance that has placed our Federal government in a position of such power over our lives.

After the war, security became the watchword for many classes of our society. It was to be a security based upon government spending rather than upon initiative and production. The emergency powers that had been given to the Federal government during the war, were never returned to the States, but mushroomed into countless government agencies.

The Communists were assuring the world that the welfare state was the only true people's democracy. The supposition was that the new democracy promised equality of the government hand-out, while our old-fashioned democracy, based upon equality of opportunity, offered the common man little or nothing. Only now are people beginning to realize that centralized govern-

ment destroys every economic opportunity by high taxes and inflation. The more power vested in the Federal government, the more Federal measures are necessary to keep the centralized government agencies in operation.

The solution lies in undoing the causes that have brought about our present economic situation, with our national debt assuming astronomical proportions. Our annual budget, with the unspent appropriations left over from former years, equals approximately 83 billions of dollars to be spent in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957. We must restore the power over the purse to Congress, which is still our best hope against government by executive order. We must put a stop to the enormous power nucleus which has been building around the Executive Branch, by which we have been able, since the days of Harry Hopkins, to "spend, tax, and elect." While we have criticized the methods of centralized governments under Socialism, few other democratic societies have absorbed more of the principles of Big Government than we have. The trend toward central governments doling out subsidies to pressure groups, has won universal acceptance.

Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana, writing on this subject in a recent issue of HUMAN EVENTS states that we must cut down on spending, and we should begin with foreign aid. "Foreign Policy is the post-war Works Projects Administration (W.P.A.) of the socialist planner." One of the first Executive Agreements planned to bypass Congress was the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The spending schemes since then have become more grandiose every year. For the first decade after the war, foreign aid was treated as a temporary measure. For the past two years we have been offered a number of official proposals for foreign aid that would last ten or fifteen years.

The structure of the United Nations, with its many interlocking commissions handling economic programs, strengthens the Executive Department in its desire to bypass Congress. The fallacy that our foreign aid becomes instantly sacred and removed from all waste and duplication by its passing through the United Nations agencies, is commonly accepted by the optimistic pub-

lic. The danger of the United Nations has always been, (a) we were only one nation among a membership of 81, most of which were not sympathetic to our free economy and our political freedom. (b) That our support of the United Nations in the matter of spending and emergency policies was based upon Executive decrees rather than upon Congressional action.

The creation of the First Hoover Commission in 1949 was an effort to depart from Executive Orders, and to return to Congress its control over government spending. 72% of the Commission's recommendations were adopted and translated into 58 laws passed by Congress. The result was that 41 Presidential Reorganization Plans were approved, producing a saving of seven billion dollars. The First Hoover Commission was created solely for recommending changes in the Executive Branch of the Government. It was fairly successful, but more than a quarter of its recommendations remained to be acted upon when the Commission closed its work.

Passage of the Brown-Ferguson Bill created the Second Hoover Commission on July 10, 1953. It was instructed to continue its study of the operations of the Executive Department. In addition, it was to study and investigate the present organization and methods of operation of all agencies of the government, except the Judiciary and the Congress. This was a step in the right direction to curb spending. It has succeeded in making recommendations that will save five billion dollars annually. For instance, 492 government owned or conducted business enterprises competitive with private business, have been closed. But as of February, 1957, 314 recommendations remain to be acted upon.

The Second Hoover Commission is a non-partisan effort to restore to Congress its constitutional right over all expenditures by government. It deserves the support of every thoughtful home maker. We can all work through our clubs, churches and community welfare groups to support this worthy and necessary work. Since this is a non-political effort, the local newspapers should be willing to support any local activity. There is a film entitled "WASTE NOT, WANT NOT," put out by the Commission, and may be secured for public meetings by writing to their Administra-

tion Office, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

Once again we have been shown the way back to constitutional government. This time it is through the Congressional district. Congressmen admit frankly that they cannot know the sentiment of their district if they hear only from the pressure groups. To quote again from Senator Jenner, "Senators and Representatives have no power of their own. Their only power is what they get from their active constituents." Let us tell them how we feel about unnecessary spending and high taxes.

### *In God We Trust*

A country minister, the Reverend M. R. Watkinson, living in a small parish near Philadelphia, wrote a notable letter to Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Salmon P. Chase on November 13, 1861. This was not a military request although Mr. Chase was at that moment engrossed in an effort to finance the Northern Forces in the Civil War. Reverend Watkinson was alarmed oddly enough, about the impression we might make upon future students of our Republic when they discovered that our coins bore no mention of our abiding faith in God.

"One fact has been overlooked," the letter stated, "I mean recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins." The letter continued with some regret, "From my heart, I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters."

Although the Civil War was not going at all well, and battles had been lost by both sides, Secretary Chase wrote immediately to the United States Mint regarding a possible motto to be engraved upon our coins. It was to be "In God We Trust." These words were later to be incorporated into the Coinage Act, permitting them to be inscribed upon all of our coins, at the Secretary's discretion.

This motto was born in the first year of the Civil War, when bitterness was rampant, and dire predictions of the eventual downfall of the Republic were to be heard everywhere. This was the first testing of our national metal since the birth of our nation. The war between the states, like all spiritual ordeals, brought people closer to their faith in God. Only men of real and abiding faith could have mustered the

courage at such a time, to discuss placing upon their coins a message of faith in Divine Guidance. Perhaps they were unconsciously seeking a way by which they could place their faith in God above material considerations.

Four years of war failed to bring either peace or prosperity to the North or the South. The stark days of reconstruction were far worse for many than the war itself. Disillusioned pioneers settling in the Middle West, as well as the desolate Southerners trying in vain to revive their post war economy, could find little of value in this strange motto, engraved upon their all too scarce currency. By 1907 the protests against its use had risen to such proportions that President Theodore Roosevelt declared the use of the motto, in connection with money, to be sacrilegious. However by 1908, these words had been returned to gold coins.

Now it is to be found upon our pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars. We seldom see a silver dollar because of its weight, but it too carries this inscription. In 1955 Congress extended the use of this motto to all paper money. Last year Congress made this our official motto. With our currency depreciating steadily in value, it is with considerable satisfaction that we can still find these words steadfastly portraying our faith.

Have you ever speculated upon what future geologists and historians might find of greatest interest among the relics of our day? Many people have wondered what trivia found in atomic dust or the debris left from some great natural disaster or holocaust, could give future students of our age, their greatest clue to our lives, our aspirations, our achievements. Our steel buildings, stripped of their marble, brick, metal and glass, would give some testimony of our ability to construct, to conserve energy, to save labor. Our means of transportation and communications would be easily traced. Coins have proven invariably to be one of the most reliable data about a people and their civilization.

We have long been accused of prizing our Almighty Dollar above all else, of being too proud of our productive power, and of our faith in ourselves. Our money is already proving to be a slim reed to lean upon. Perhaps our productive powers and our self-confidence are to be sorely tried in

the near future. But our coins still tell the story of our simple faith in God, a source far more satisfying and dependable than the coins issued by the government.

### *Whose Rights? Whose Freedoms?*

We have long been confronted with the problem of reconciling our own basic freedoms with our need for protection against infiltration and subversion. Many people in high government positions have insisted that the freedom of an alien, or proven disloyal American, to carry on subversive efforts is more important to maintain as a show of our democratic strength, than to force such an individual to account for his activities, and in doing so, deprive him of some of those rights granted to loyal citizens.

Those who follow this line of reasoning are misinformed as to the seriousness and true purpose of world Communism. To treat Communism as a political party is to court certain disaster. Communism is a conspiracy against every free citizen living anywhere in the world; it masquerades in any guise necessary to deceive the gullible.

A new question is being posed by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Whose rights and whose freedoms are to be preserved? Shall it be those of the loyal American citizen or those of the proven disloyal citizen? Often, the latter is the alien-born individual who is claiming protection from our Bill of Rights while he is engaged in attempts to overthrow our Constitutional Government, and so deprive us of the rights he is claiming for himself.

The Supreme Court's decisions relative to Communists are not only dangerous to the rights of all Americans, but they are significant in that they are striking examples of Communist technique in destroying the very protections free peoples have built up as guarantees of their own freedom. Ironically, these efforts to destroy the foundations of liberty are always made in the name of the individual—his rights, his protection from government intervention, his freedom to be irresponsible and often subversive. Irresponsibility and lawlessness lead to additional centralized power in government to maintain law and order. The common denominator in each of these civil rights decisions invoked the power vested in the Federal Government to handle any given situation, contrary to States Rights.

The crux of the Civil Rights Bill is that the South demands trial by jury for those who have violated the new rules concerning the civil rights of negroes. Although trial by jury is one of our basic principles of justice, the new Bill refused this privilege on the grounds that local courts might tend to be too lenient with the offenders in their own community. This is a violation of the principle of States Rights which rests upon the sovereign power of the state to adjudicate its own cases and the right of any community to judge its own citizens.

The general alarm regarding the Supreme Court's recent decisions on Communist cases arises from the result of these rulings, which deprive our government agencies of their power to detect, investigate and prosecute offenders. In this manner the Supreme Court has weakened our defenses against the enemy. The reversal of the Smith Act\* is a case in point. Here the Court made the distinction between advocacy of forcible overthrow (of the government) as mere abstract doctrine and advocacy which incites action. So long as there was no incitement to action, the Court ruled the man was not guilty. Such a decision ignores the fact that the Communists who are trained to talk and plan, organize and indoctrinate, are not the same persons who are engaged to sabotage, wreck communications, incite labor strikes and disrupt normal activities. Both groups are vital but separate parts of the same machinery and should be judged by the same code of behavior.

The decision in the Watkins case\* jeopardizes future investigations by Congressional Committees, in that it allowed this labor leader to refuse to tell of his associates without incurring contempt charges. This decision will obstruct justice in any court where the defendant may refuse to give testimony which he interprets as unnecessary or damaging to his own immunity to the law. If this ruling is not repealed, it will make a mockery of our judicial system and permit the most hardened criminal to prove his innocence by silence.

The Communists, who have long vowed to destroy the Federal Bureau of Investigation, must have been encouraged by the Court's decision that any defendant's lawyer may demand to see the testimony presented against his client, even including



secret documents involving our national security.

Three pertinent questions arise in this connection. By what authority has a group of appointive officials, such as the Justices of the Supreme Court, the right to question the tried and proven procedures of an elective body such as Congress? By what authority can any court modify, interpret or amend a word of our Constitution, which can only be amended by an elected Congress and vetoed by an elected President? What moral or legal right has any Communist or even sympathizer to demand protection for his established subversion, in as much as his efforts can only lead to a regimented society in a police state?

Grave concern for our future as a free people has resulted from the new attitude prevalent in the Court, particularly since Chief Justice Warren, always known as a Middle-of-the-Roader, has joined forces with the two more radical members of the Court, Associate Justices Douglas and Black. Most of their current decisions root in the centralization of power in the Federal Government. It cannot be reasonably argued that the accommodations of our once decentralized government to the centralized power so necessary for socialism could have been accidental. The reversal of our basic concepts of government has been too violent to be charged to happenstance. The consistency of these socialistic decisions defies any argument that they are of little significance.

Not only are our legal rights endangered by our zealous efforts to help aliens, but our economic rights are being bartered away daily. All of our reciprocal trade agreements must pass over the President's desk and his current policy is to ask our competitor nations, such as Japan, to curb their imports to us, rather than our curbing their imports in defense of our own manufacturers.

Ever since we went off the gold standard, only foreigners may demand gold in payment for the American currency or securities they hold. No American citizen may possess one gold coin and can be prosecuted if he tries to deal in gold coins. Foreign holdings in this country now amount to 14.9 billions; 9.5 of which are held by institutions. Any or all of these holdings could conceivably constitute first claim upon our 22.6 billions in gold bul-

lion we hold on deposit against our over inflated currency. The 9.5 billions belonging to institutions would certainly have to be redeemed by gold. The remaining 5.4 billions of private holdings would be judged by the merits of each case. Certainly, the day is rapidly approaching when foreign capital invested in our country can control many factors of our economy, including our gold reserves.

We have failed as a people to realize that our Constitution and our Bill of Rights are no protection against the type of infiltration and indoctrination practiced upon us by carefully trained agents of the Kremlin. Such methods were unknown when our Constitution was written. Our Forefathers had known terror and tyranny under centralized governments and they gave us our Bill of Rights to protect us from encroachment by government in our daily lives.

Communism has never succeeded as an economic system. Its tyranny extends to all classes, lowering their living standards and their opportunities; and yet, this inhuman system of slavery always finds willing converts, because it offers such rich rewards of power to ambitious men, that the politicians of every country, even our own, are glad to accept its inducements.

If we are to restore our Constitutional safeguards, we must remember that the liberties of a free society are no security against the spread of Communism. On the other hand, our freedoms attract their well trained workers who exploit our individual liberties in order to gain their own immunity to our laws.

Chiang Kai-Shek in his recent book **SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA** alludes to 'his critics' contention that he weakened the chances of saving his regime by establishing constitutional government after the national revolution, and before he had conquered the Communist insurrection. He had kept his word to his people that after the war they would be given constitutional government. Undoubtedly, doing this at that particular time assisted the Communists to infiltrate and undermine every effort he made to establish a democratic society. Liberty is a dangerous possession in the hands of those who have never enjoyed it.

David Lawrence, the noted political analyst, has suggested as a remedy against a  
(Continued on page 1226)

# State Activities

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## OKLAHOMA

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THE 48th Annual State Conference of the Oklahoma Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Lawton on March 5, 6, and 7, 1957, with Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent, presiding. We were truly fortunate to have our President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, as our most important and inspiring guest. Mrs. Harold C. York, Regent of Arkansas Society was also a fine guest.

In the early afternoon of March 5th, Mrs. David S. Jackman, State Chaplain, presided over a beautiful memorial service at St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Later that afternoon the conference tea was held at the McMahon Foundation and carried out the idea of the Oklahoma Semi-Centennial theme. The opening session that night was also held at the Foundation. All other meetings were held at the new Hotel Lawtonian.

The Chapter Regents' Breakfast early the morning of the 6th presented the large and authentic replicas of the 14 flags that have flown over Oklahoma's land. Most of these were made by Mrs. Herman Smith of Stillwater, and among them were two Spanish, two French, and an English flag, which denoted the rulers of Oklahoma from 1541, when DeSoto traveled across the country, through 1803. Next was the 15 starred and striped banner of the United States, the first unfurled over Oklahoma when the Louisiana Purchase was made. To cover the period from 1821 through 1845, there were the Mexican flag which flew over the Panhandle when Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1820, and the Republic of Texas which held sway over the lawless territory from 1836 to 1845. Next came the Confederate "Stars and Bars," and a Choctaw Indian flag carried by their troops in Confederate service. The state's first flag adopted in 1911 was a red flag, bordered with blue, with the number 46 in a white star, and was designed by a D.A.R. member, Mrs. Ruth D. Clement, who died in Tulsa in 1953. Finally came Oklahoma's present beautiful flag, designed in 1925 by our D.A.R. member, Mrs. Louise Funk Fluke, now of Ponca City. On a blue field, the color of Oklahoma's sky, are depicted an old Indian peace pipe, a worn chieftain's shield, and an olive branch above all. In 1941 the word "Oklahoma" was added by the State Legislature.

Reports of state officers and chairmen were given at the business sessions, broken at noon by the conference luncheon at which Mrs. Elmer Capshaw delightfully entertained as "Aunt Molly" with her trunk full of clothes worn fifty years ago. The state's Good Citizen girl, Sharon Downie, was introduced and given a one hundred dollar Savings Bond.

The conference banquet was held that night with decorations carrying out the theme "Teepies to Towers" celebrating the 50th anniversary of Oklahoma statehood, and of Oklahoma's Society of D.A.R. State Regents were honored, and Mrs. Groves enthralled the members and guests with

her patriotic and historical address entitled, "The Strength of a Free People."

The final business session was held the morning of March 7th. A rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. W. H. Hallett, the capable Chairman of the Conference Hostess Committee. It was decided to furnish a room in the new dormitory at Bacone College. Resolutions were adopted, among which were that the chapters and individuals participate in the various observances of 1957 marking 50 years of statehood for Oklahoma, and that we go on record as favoring the preservation of the Oklahoma Historical Building for its original purpose. Mrs. P. L. Willson gave the final report of the Credentials Committee showing the total registration as 145. Mrs. D. W. Humphreys read the final minutes, and Mrs. G. C. Spillers asked for a rising vote of thanks for our State Regent, Mrs. Earl Foster. A wonderful state conference will be remembered by all who were there.

Mrs. Agnew A. Walker, *State Historian*

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## MASSACHUSETTS

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TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-ONE Good Citizens were greeted at the sixty-third State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham, State Regent, at the Sheraton-Plaza, Boston on March 14th and 15th. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General who established the Good Citizens Committee in 1934 addressed them calling them, "Our own flower show." Miss Elizabeth Leighton Smith, 1956 Good Citizen from Sutton High School, now at Bates College, drew the name of Miss Judith A. Mutti, sponsored by Betty Allen Chapter, from Northampton High School as Good Citizen of 1957.

Rev. Charles R. Joy of West Newton, retired minister and author of articles on the famous Nobel prize winner, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, said that great men from humble surroundings build their lives on character, and these girls likewise were chosen for their character and service to those about them. Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Graham, Dr. Joy, Miss Smith and Miss Mutti greeted the girls who were guests at luncheon and later visited the State House.

Mrs. John J. Curtin, Jr., State Chairman of Membership, presented an award from Mrs. Robert Humphrey, National Membership Chairman, to Mrs. A. H. B. Peterson, Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset, whose four daughters and two granddaughters are members, accepted by a daughter, Mrs. E. Laurence Parker, Jr., Regent of the Chapter. Five dollar and two dollar prizes were awarded to Colonel John Robinson Chapter of Westford, and Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston and accepted by Mrs. Albert Picking and Mrs. Albert B. Joy for greatest net gain in membership in their respective chapters.

Mrs. Guy Rupright, State Chairman of Junior Membership, reported Juniors of Colonel Timothy  
(Continued on page 1208)

## With the Chapters

**Beech Forest** (Williamsburg, Ohio). On June 4, 1957 Beech Forest Chapter made its annual historic pilgrimage, Rankin House at Ripley being the selection. This was preceded by a picnic dinner at a nearby state park, which was followed immediately by a regular meeting.

This meeting honored the coming Flag Day June 14, with a special program, flag Quiz and a roll call whose response was made with a "correct flag use." Some reports were made of the Ohio Regents meeting held the preceding day, and attended by four chapter members.

Rankin House, now a State Memorial, is of great interest to all history minded persons. Here Rev. John Rankin, a noted abolitionist, not only lived but actively carried out his work in assisting the negro slaves. Located on a high hill overlooking the Ohio River, this the division line for the negroes between slavery and the desired freedom it was strategically placed. Even the roadways and forest which offered shelter to the fleeing negroes can still be viewed from its vantage point.

Interest is added by the fact Rev. Rankin was a friend of the family of Lyman Beecher of Cincinnati, Ohio and it was at Rankin House that Harriet Beecher Stowe heard the story of Eliza, who was sheltered there, and which character she later made part of her "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The house containing much of the original woodwork and a number of Rankin's writings, possessions and furnishings made a very absorbing object for the fourteen children and thirteen adults who were on the pilgrimage. The attic sections of the house where fugitives had once hidden and the hundreds of steps called the Liberty Stairway which had been their access from the river to the house on the hill were thought provoking subjects for all.

This meeting followed a precedent established a few years ago of combining Flag Day observance with a trip to some historic spot, with children as guests.

Mrs. R. L. Atkins, *Regent*

**Lucy Jefferson Lewis** (New Madrid, Mo.) celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization on May 22, 1957, in the home of Mrs. Samuel L. Hunter, Sr., organizing regent. Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Gaillard Dawson, Mrs. Orville Chandler, and Mrs. Vincent Rost.

Honored guests included Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. David Eads, State Regent, and Mrs. Jeanette Oehler, State Historian, Missouri Society, D.A.R.; Miss Audrey Chaney, Southeast Missouri District Director, and members from Kingshighway Chapter, Sikeston; Daniel Dunklin Chapter, Malden; Gayoso Chapter, Caruthersville, and local guests.

A resume of the activities of the chapter the past ten years was interestingly presented by Mrs. Rost, program chairman. The chapter, with a membership of twenty-nine, has broadened the Good Citizenship program to include ten county high schools; we present four history medals

yearly in local schools; sponsor Memorial Services at Evergreen Cemetery each May 30; three presentations of Award of Merit have been made; and we sponsored the dedication of a Historical Roadside Marker and of the flagpole at the local Health Center. We observe Constitution Week with programs and publicity.



Standing from left to right: Mrs. David Eads, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Jeanette Oehler, State Historian; Mrs. Samuel L. Hunter, Sr., hostess and organizing regent of Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter, cutting anniversary cake; Mrs. Howard Crisler, Regent of Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter, and Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Tribute was paid Mrs. Hunter who has also served as chapter regent, librarian, registrar, Memorial Bell Tower Chairman, and is now historian. She served as State Chairman of Memorial Bell Tower during which term this chapter placed more names on the Tower Honor Roll than did any other chapter in the state.

Addresses by Mrs. Groves, who installed the officers at its organization meeting on May 12, 1947, and Mrs. Eads highlighted the anniversary meeting. Special piano music was presented by Miss Elizabeth Chandler. Delicious refreshments carrying our D.A.R. colors of blue and white were served from an exquisitely appointed tea table presided over by Mrs. Howard Crisler, chapter regent.

Mrs. Orville Chandler,  
*Recording Secretary, Good Citizen  
and Press Relations Chairman*

**Charlotte Reeves Robertson** (Springfield, Tenn.). At a dignified and impressive service on Tuesday afternoon, May 20, the new chapel room at the Jesse Holman Jones Hospital was dedicated and presented to the hospital by members of the Charlotte Reeves Robertson Chapter. The ceremony was held in the conference room at the hospital.

Mrs. A. Frank Trimble, Regent, presided at the dedication, assisted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Charles Beasley. Mrs. Trimble said in effect that the members had looked forward to this day for many months and that it was for them the fulfillment of a dream and desire to do something of lasting value for the hospital, its staff and for all those who have occasion to use the hospital. The chapel room, furnished by members of the chapter, is on the first floor of the hospital;

its door is marked "Chapel" and also on the door is the D.A.R. insignia. Here is a place set apart for counsel, for rest, for prayer, and on a table in the chapel is a Bible placed there by chapter members.



Chapter Officers: Pictured in the chapel which they recently furnished at the Jesse Holman Jones Hospital, (reading from left to right) are Mrs. Ferd Carter, parliamentarian; Mrs. A. Frank Trimble, regent; Mrs. W. R. McFaul, treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Russell, vice regent, and Mrs. Charles Beasley, chaplain. Not present when the picture was made were Mrs. C. F. DeLap, registrar; Mrs. Sam Bigger, secretary, and Mrs. J. W. Moore, corresponding secretary.

The Chaplain presented the names of deceased chapter members on a memorial plaque. This plaque will be placed on the wall of the chapel. Mrs. Beasley conducted the memorial service for the departed members, and a representative of each former member participated in this service.

The Regent then formally presented the chapel and plaque to Mr. J. W. Gwaltney, hospital superintendent, who accepted on behalf of the hospital.

Mr. Gwaltney said that the chapel has been, is, and will be used and that he would endeavor to keep it as sacred as it is now and he felt that it was a credit and honor to the hospital.

*Mrs. A. Frank Trimble, Regent*

**Captain William Young** (Longview, Texas), Christian Rhinehardt Senior Society, Children of the American Revolution, Longview, spent a most enjoyable and profitable year in contribution to community life, and in study that fosters a greater love of our country.



Left to Right: Darlena Calvin Adams and Amelia Northcutt Castleberry.

Darlena Calvin Adams and Amelia Northcutt Castleberry charmingly welcomed guests of our chapter to a George Washington Tea at the beautiful home of Mrs. Rogers Lacy. The girls lovely in colonial costumes seemed to personify the spirit of young American ladyhood, past and present.

The society is composed of forty-four members and has been under the direction of Mrs. Marshall G. Muse, Jr., Senior President, for the past two years. The group made a beautiful scrapbook and a puppet theater for the presentation of patriotic plays.

C.A.R. members were presented at the May 14 meeting of Captain William Young Chapter, Mrs. Floyd Covington, Regent. Presenting musical numbers were Eugene McWhorter, who played his own composition; Jennifer Roberts, Darlena Adams, Claudia Barbee, and Junior President, Robert Phillip Parker, who gave a history of National C.A.R. and introduced the performers.



On the occasion of the presentation of a handsome lighted atlas to Nicholson Memorial Library, the gift of Christian Rhinehardt Senior Society, we see pictured Left to Right: C.A.R. Junior President, Robert Phillip Parker; Mrs. Hilma Harrell, Head Librarian; and C.A.R. Junior Secretary, Patricia Frances Falvey.

Members will take part in the City Flag Day Program, June 14. Junior President, Robert Phillip Parker, will attend the International Boy Scout Convention in Europe this summer, and Junior Vice President, William C. Martin, III, is a winner of a National Merit Award Scholarship and was selected by Davidson College as a scholarship student.

*Mrs. Marshall G. Muse, Jr., Senior President,  
Christian Rhinehardt, Sr., C.A.R.,  
Member of Captain William Young  
Chapter D.A.R.*

**Captain Jesse Leavenworth** (Leavenworth, Kans.) held its annual Flag Day observance Tuesday evening, June 11, 1957, at the Leavenworth Shrine Club. D.A.R. members and invited guests were present.

Mrs. Edwin Abels of Lawrence, Kansas, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., National Vice Chairman of National Defense of the Mid-Western states, and State Chairman of National Defense was the Speaker of the evening. She gave the history of the Flag which was instructive and inspirational.

Mrs. Abels presented the Award of Merit to Mr. John M. Feller, in recognition of his generosity in giving of his time and talents throughout the past many years to numerous patriotic, civic and educational organizations in both the city and county of Leavenworth. He has been a



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lifetime member of the Presbyterian Church, interested in the many activities of the Masonic Fraternity, Cushing Memorial Hospital, Rotary Club, Salvation Army, Cancer Drive, and Chamber of Commerce. He was organizer and first President of the Leavenworth Historical Society. Mr. Feller has saved many historical spots in Leavenworth, which might have been lost had it not been for his interest.



Mr. John M. Feller receiving the Award of Merit. Left to Right: Mr. Feller, Mrs. J. O. Fisher, and Mrs. Edwin Abels.

The program was arranged by Mrs. Byron Schroeder, Chairman of The Flag of the United States Committee, and Mrs. E. Bert Collard, Chairman of National Defense. Mr. Scoville Davidson furnished a musical program.

Mrs. J. O. Fisher, *Regent*

**Omaha (Omaha, Neb.)** celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the granting of its charter on April 9th at the Woman's Club. A brief history of the early years of the chapter was given by the Historian, Mrs. E. R. Clayton. Eight of the past Regents were present and spoke on the highlights of their terms in office. They were Mesdames James Cook Suttie, W. B. Aten, G. H. Seig, Daniel R. Gruenig, John W. Roberts, Charles Laughlin, Walton G. Meyer, and Ernest L. Sibert.



Seated. Left to Right: Mrs. Daniel B. Neff, Regent; Mrs. J. W. Roberts; Mrs. James Cook Suttie; Mrs. W. B. Aten. Standing. Left to Right: Mrs. Ernest L. Sibert, Mrs. Walton G. Meyer; Mrs. Charles A. Laughlin; Mrs. Daniel R. Gruenig; and Mrs. G. H. Seig.

A junior member, Miss Marilyn Sibert, presented an orchid to Mrs. O. G. Wilson who has been a D.A.R. member for sixty years.

Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, American Music Com-

mittee, accompanied Mrs. Roger Iliff, soprano, for a program of turn-of-the-century music.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Roberts was chairman for a delightful dessert luncheon preceding the meeting.

Mrs. W. Lee Smith,  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Grenada (Grenada, Miss.).** Under the leadership of Mrs. H. W. Baker, Regent, one of the outstanding objectives of the chapter is the encouragement of good citizenship among our young people. The membership was gratified when Mrs. W. C. Briggs, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee wrote Sandra Jane Paschal (Grenada Chapter's Good Citizenship girl from the John Rundle High School) "the three Daughters of the American Revolution judges have selected you as our new Citizenship Girl of Mississippi. You will receive a \$100 War Bond given by the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution."



Sandra was chosen Good Citizenship Girl in the John Rundle High School because of her excellent qualities of dependability, leadership, service and patriotism. She was selected a State winner on the basis of answers to a comprehensive questionnaire pertaining to Mississippi writers, historic sites, educational institutions, government, good citizenship and character traits. She was salutatorian of her graduating class of eighty-nine students. Sandra is a talented musician, recently presenting her senior piano recital assisted by Elizabeth Caldwell Lake and the Girls' Sextet. She generously uses her talents for her church and community and plans to enter Mississippi State College for Women in September. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Paschal are her parents.

The Bond presentation was made at Biloxi, during the annual convention of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, where Mrs. S. T. Pilkington, State Regent, presided. February the twenty-eighth, 1957 at the Citizenship Breakfast, Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, presented Sandra with the \$100 Bond, complimenting her for this accomplishment.

Second place winner was Myrna Lee Rogers, Moss Point, sponsored by the Duchess de Chau mont Chapter. Third place winner was Angeline Neal, Vance, sponsored by the James Gilliam Chapter, Quitman County.

Mary Upshaw Jones,  
*Good Citizenship Chairman*

**John Foster** (Monroe, N. C.) observed National History Week with a lovely Heirloom Tea given at the Thomas Bryce Ashcraft home, which presented a typical Colonial setting for the occasion. Beautiful period gowns worn by those receiving, decorations, and entertainment accented the Colonial atmosphere. Guests from Lincolnton, Charlotte, Wingate, Mineral Springs, Waxhaw, Monroe, and Lancaster, S. C., called.



Greeting guests upon arrival were: Mesdames Sam Howie, Jr., Chairman of the Tea, Wilson Griffin, Junior Committee Chairman. Mrs. John Welsh, Vice Regent, introduced to the receiving line, composed of Mesdames Ashcraft, Hal Love, Regent, Grier Marsh, Edwin Niven, and Miss Jane Howie, State Junior President, Children of the American Revolution. Misses Diane Sell and Sara Catherine Flow received the offering.

In the parlor, Mrs. Bascom Baucom presented charter members of the chapter (organized October 16, 1916): Mesdames F. G. Henderson, Neill Redfern, James Stewart, and Clarence Houston. Mrs. S. B. Bundy, 93, the Chapter's oldest member, could not attend.

Tea was poured by Mesdames Cora Mae Dove, member holding the lowest National Number, Vernon Lockhart, Walter Crowell, and Walter Henderson.

Miss Clara Laney kept the register and displayed Tryon Palace notepaper. Upstairs, Dr. Ashcraft displayed his valuable collection of antique clocks. Heirlooms owned by members were in the sun parlor.

Other officers and chairmen assisting throughout the house included Mesdames Ira Tucker, Clem Ham, Frank Lander, Sam Lee, Paul Gamble, James Williams, Hughes Murray, M. W. Williams, Henry Smith, Heath Davis, Charles Hargett, Leo Bragg, William Benton, Misses Mary Futch, Rachel Howie, and Mayneill Redfern.

Saying goodbyes were Mesdames Clegg Sell, Dwight Cook, Jr., and Master Charles Sell, Jr., in a boy's Colonial costume.

Mrs. Bascom Baucom, *Publicity Chairman*

**Mary Washington** (Washington, D. C.) celebrated its 65th Anniversary with a formal Reception honoring State and National Officers. "Mount Vernon Phantasy," formerly published in the D.A.R. Magazine was given with musical accompaniment. Two ballroom-attired young children danced the Minuet. Debra Black, young daughter of Captain and Mrs. Richard Blackburn Black of Ripon Lodge, danced the Ballet. Mrs. Black is Chapter Radio-TV Chairman.

"National Defense Through Communications," year's program theme emphasizing "Maintaining American Freedom," was TV-previewed by Program Chairman, Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, National President of American Penwomen, and keynoted by Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent.

Hazel Markel, national Radio-TV personality, opened the "Communications" program by discussing "National Defense Through Radio and Television," after which the chapter presented her the National Defense Award. Other Communications considered were: Press by Mary Spargo, Public Relations Director, N.S.D.A.R.; Motion Pictures, Virginia Rollwage Collier, President D. C. Motion Picture TV Council; Books and Libraries, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, former National Librarian, N.S.D.A.R.; Magazines, Mrs. Ernest B. Jones, who recommended D.A.R. Magazine for outstanding National Defense Material; and Music, one of man's best communications, by Arlington Quartet.

Radio-TV lectures arranged by the Regent and given by Dr. Fred Schwartz, noted Australian authority on Communism, inspired the program theme. Dr. Schwartz pointed out that America is losing this "cold war" in her most highly developed field, Communications. Princess Curadja of Roumania highlighted our National Defense year.



Left to right: Mrs. Forrest Marion John, Jr., Junior Committee Chairman and Regent's Reception Page; Mrs. C. Clarke Young, former Chapter Regent; Mrs. William Olin Burtner, Regent; Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, former State Regent; Mrs. Ralph C. Bishop, State C.A.R. Chairman; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State Parliamentarian; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougle, State Chaplain; and Mrs. James William Butler, State Librarian.

The chapter maintained its usual high standard of active participation in all the phases of D.A.R. work but with an added emphasis on Patriotism by presenting eight flags—five on television, one by request to the Washington station of NBC, and one to a school behind the Iron Curtain. Other added highlights were: printing our own patriotic song book and establishing our quarterly "News."

Mary Washington Chapter, proud of her 65 years of leadership and record of service in the Nation's Capital, looks forward to the future with grateful recognition of her "Goodly Heritage."

Marceline Guyneth Burtner, *Regent*

**Oyster Bay** (Oyster Bay, N. Y.) celebrated their Twenty-fifth Anniversary at a Silver Tea, which was held at historic Raynham Hall on Saturday, May 4, 1957, with Mrs. Irving N. Hutchinson, Regent, presiding.

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Members of the Oyster Bay Chapter celebrated their Twenty-fifth anniversary at a Silver Tea staged in historic Raynham Hall on May 4, 1957, at which time Vice Admiral Oscar C. Badger gave the principal address. Mrs. Irving N. Hutchinson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Frank Parcells, who was State Regent at the time the local chapter was organized and Mrs. Harold Erb, Recording Secretary General, and Miss Miriam Lane Best, honored member of the chapter and New York State Chairman for D. A. R. Good Citizens, participated.

Among the honored guests were: Vice Admiral Oscar C. Badger, who helped to make the United States the world's greatest naval power, delivered the principal address; Mrs. Harold Erb, Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Frank Parcells, who was New York State Regent when our chapter was organized in 1932; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emile Neumann, New York State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. James K. Polk, State National Defense Chairman; Mrs. George Wood, State Transportation Chairman, and Miss Miriam Lane Best, New York State Chairman for D.A.R. Good Citizens and the honored member of the chapter. Also, Miss Dorothy Boyle, District No. 1 Director; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, District 10 Director; Mrs. Eugene Owenshine, Past Director of District 10, and special guests Mrs. Marjorie Post, Oyster Bay Town Councilwoman and Mrs. Oscar C. Badger.

The Nassau-Suffolk Regents Roundtable was represented by Mrs. August Gleichmann, Mrs. Charles Faldi, Mrs. Bernard Hegeman, Mrs. Frank G. Merz and Mrs. Carl Warren. Music for the occasion was provided by Donald Baird.

Tea was served to the assembled D.A.R. officers, and chairman and the friends of the chapter in the restored dining room at Raynham Hall.

Faith B. Fuccio, *Press Relations Chairman*

**Pioneer** (Boise, Idaho) participated in the "Old Fashioned Fourth of July Celebration," held at the county fair grounds for two reasons. First, it was a community enterprise in which we were glad to help, and second, because we saw in it a chance to foster patriotism among children. Our chapter had a concession at which they had a booth where American flags were sold.

When it was suggested by the planners of the first celebration, two years ago (1955), that it would be appropriate for the Daughters to be responsible for such a project, some members were skeptical, but the decision was made to participate. When it was noted that year that the flag of our country was conspicuous only by its absence on the fair grounds, members of the

chapter were happy to know that something might be done about it as a result of our project. Sure enough, soon flags in the hands of children were waving all over the place, and some of the concessions seemed to have taken the hint and were displaying the red, white and blue. Most of the flags sold were 12" by 18", of a good quality muslin.

This year Pioneer Chapter's booth had a conspicuous place near the main entrance, and gay with its fluttering flags it was seldom without its young customers, and now and then a grown-up. The sound truck near by, manned by members of the Air Corps Reserve, reminded folks of their patriotic duty.

The writer of this wishes she might give an adequate idea of the satisfaction and pleasure the sight of their young customers gave the workers at the booth. As they were handed their flags, the expressions on their faces made us feel that it was more than a money transaction. Occasionally one heard a parent say, "Don't let the flag drag—hold it proudly, and don't let it drag on the ground."



The Idaho Daily Statesman photographer has caught Sing Enow, 76-year-old elder of the Boise Chinese colony studying the display of American flags—the flag of his country. Sing Enow, known to the Chinese as the "wise one," because of his years, is a native of the United States, born in Baker, Oregon.

Boise's community celebration, designed especially for those families that could not, or would not go on the highways to a resort or for a picnic, is now an annual affair sponsored by the Boise Ditch Safety Committee. This group of citizens was formed to cover open irrigation ditches, survivals of the days when lawns and gardens were largely watered in this way. The ditches have claimed the lives of several young children throughout the years. As there is still some dependence on this form of irrigation in the older parts of town, the ditches are still in use, but are gradually being covered so that the hazard may be removed. A generous part of the proceeds from the concessions is turned over to the committee to augment the funds and labor contributed by individuals. Consequently, our members feel that they are participating in a worthwhile civic work, as well as fostering patriotism.

Mrs. Edward Rhodenbaugh is Flag Chairman of our chapter, and Mrs. Floyd Meyers is chapter Regent.

Mrs. C. J. Hershey, *Chapter Historian*

**Captain Jonathan Caldwell** (Milford, Delaware) on Saturday, June 29, 1957, dedicated a bronze tablet placed on the grave of Captain William Perry in the Churchyard of Cool Spring Presbyterian Church at Cool Spring, Delaware. Captain Perry, who was in civilian life an attorney, served as Captain of Sussex County Militia during the Revolution.

The ceremony of dedication was conducted by Mrs. Hoey Farrow, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. W. J. Dufendach, Chapter Chaplain. Two young members of the Perry family, Lynn and William Perry, unveiled the tablet. The speaker of the occasion was Mr. H. Edward Maull of Lewes, an attorney, who spoke about Captain Perry's life and contribution to his country, and of the leadership of his family in the county.



Reading from left to right, Miss Elisabeth C. Elliott, Miss M. Catherine Downing, Mrs. Hoey Farrow, Mrs. E. F. Seimes, Mrs. W. J. Dufendach, Mrs. Jerry Wagamon, Mrs. John C. Jewell, Mrs. Charles Robinson. In front of the ladies are Lynn Perry and William Perry.

Attending the dedication were not only members of the chapter and their friends, but also members of the Cool Spring Church and community. Among the special guests were Mrs. E. F. Seimes, State Regent, Miss Elisabeth C. Elliott, State Historian, Mrs. James Young, Regent of the Mary Vining Chapter, and also members of the Perry family from Coral Gables, Florida; Onancock, Virginia; Cecilton, Maryland and Seaford, Delaware.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was Mrs. John C. Jewell, Chapter Program Chairman, Mrs. Jerry Wagamon, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. J. Raymond Bennett and Miss M. Catherine Downing.

Following the ceremony the Ladies Aid of Cool Spring Church served refreshments in the Cool Spring Community Hall. The red, white and blue table decorations added a fitting patriotic note to their hospitality.

This occasion marked the beginning of the chapter's observance of Independence Day in which they annually bring before the public the patriotic significance of the day and the importance of emphasizing it.

M. Catherine Downing, *Historian*

**Tejas** (Houston, Texas). After many months of hard work by Mrs. C. L. Farquharson and others, Tejas Chapter was organized on May 21, 1952 with forty-three members. Mrs. Farquharson, Organizing Regent, spent a great deal of time increasing our membership. As we were such a

small group, it was decided to devote most of our efforts and time to National Defense and Americanism. With Mrs. T. C. Jester as chairman, we took first prize in the state on Americanism.

The next year we added a number of new members and were able to give money to approved schools, history awards, and advertise in our D.A.R. Magazine. Again, Tejas took first prize in the state in Americanism.

Mrs. Bryan D. Werner was our next regent. In her first year, we bought an acre of ground for Tamassee, gave six pins to D.A.R. Good Citizenship contest winners, and again took first prize in Americanism.

By the beginning of our fourth year, we had seventy-one members and were able to do more work than before. We participated in all phases of D.A.R. work, presenting four awards of merit—one to a new citizen who teaches one night each week in the American by Choice School. Two of our chapter members also work with this school. At the end of the year we were on the National Honor Roll, receiving the silver ribbon.

Mrs. John W. Walker was our next regent and during her first year in office we gave one reception and assisted the Americans by Choice with their reception for new citizens following Naturalization Court.

Mrs. E. E. Walker, our Americanism chairman, and Mrs. Farquharson gave two parties for the Americans by Choice School, gave a program for them on Constitution Day and arranged programs for parties and luncheons given new citizens by other clubs. They helped aliens to register and helped teach them to become American citizens. Again, we took first prize in Americanism.

During the past year we participated with other D.A.R. chapters in observing Constitution Day and Flag Day. Our work in Human Conservation was outstanding—we gave nine hundred D.A.R. Manuals to schools—awarded history prizes, R.O.T.C. medals and Good Citizenship medals. We presented a large American Flag to the A B Y C School, who presented it to Harris County Commissioner Court for the new Court House Building.

At the state conference last March, Tejas Chapter received either honorable mention or first prize for nine of the eleven National Committees. We were on the Honor Roll, receiving the Silver Ribbon again.

The coming year our plans are for more work, better reports, and we hope a gold ribbon. We are now five years old.

Mrs. E. E. Walker, *Press Secretary*

**John Edwards** (Mexico City, Mexico) held its Goodly Heritage Party for D.A.R. and C.A.R. members at the lovely Cuernavaca home of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Meza, which was an ideal setting for the party. Following a most enjoyable social get together, Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent, thanked the host and hostess and said "Our purpose today is to help preserve our great and priceless heritage and pass it on untarnished and brighter to the young generation, the C.A.R., new pillars of Our Goodly Heritage." She then introduced Col. Rex Applegate.

Col. Applegate gave a most interesting speech on the subject of United States citizens in a





(Left to right) Mr. Luis Meza, Mrs. Luis Meza, host and hostess, Col. Rex Applegate, speaker of the day, Mrs. E. Larranaga, Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent of John Edwards Chapter, Mrs. R. Longyear, Mrs. N. Lindsay.



Sitting: Col. Rex Applegate, speaker of the day; Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent of John Edwards Chapter; and Mrs. Melville Tatspauagh, Organizing Regent.



Standing: Mrs. Melville Tatspauagh, Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent of John Edwards Chapter, Mrs. A. Blumenkron, Mrs. Noel Lindsay, Mrs. A. Granger, Miss Meza, Mrs. J. Gutierrez, and Mrs. M. Marin Foucher. Sitting: Mrs. R. Longyear, Mrs. Carmen Blumenkron, Mrs. Luis Meza, hostess, Mrs. G. Cruz, Mrs. Rex Applegate, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. F. Seeburger, Miss Mary Myers.



(Left to right, back row) Miss Jeanne Longyear, Miss Gaye Longyear, speaker for the C.A.R., and Mrs. R. Longyear with members of the C.A.R.

foreign country, at the same time expressing appreciation for the fact that such a group as the D.A.R. is possible in a foreign country.

Teen-ager, Miss Gaye Longyear, gave an inspiring short talk, very ably convincing the members of the D.A.R. that she is already a strong C.A.R. pillar and well able to continue carrying the ball of Americanism. Miss Melville Tatspauagh, Organizing Regent, then took the floor and was followed by a veracious speech from the host, Mr. Luis Meza. Little Rosalinda Meza's dance was an ideal end to a perfect day.

Mrs. Wm. M. Hinrichs, Regent

**William Strong** (Osceola, Ark.) entertained at the Seminole Club on Wednesday, June 12, 1957, with a luncheon. Mrs. D. H. Blackwood, Regent, greeted the guests.

After the luncheon the guests proceeded to the Mississippi County Library, where Miss Ruth S. Massey presented to the Librarian, Miss Eula McDougal, bound volumes of the Arkansas State D.A.R. history. Miss McDougal graciously received this contribution for the D.A.R. section in the library.

The D.A.R. History, volume; Biggs 1942-1944; Haynes 1944-1946; has been presented to the Mississippi County Library in honor of Mrs. Martil L. Sigmon. Mrs. Sigmon has served the state and national society in many capacities, State Regent and a National Vice President General; on many committees, and National Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Sigmon and family live in Monticello.

Mrs. Blackwood, read the President General's Message on Flag Day and our Goodly Heritage from the June D.A.R. Magazine, after which Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, of Jonesboro, gave Judge Miles' Inspiring Tribute to the Flag.

Out of town guests were: Mrs. Benjamine W. McCrary, State Vice Regent of Hot Springs; Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, Honorary State Regent of Jonesboro; Mrs. Jesse L. Montgomery, past State Treasurer and Miss Jessica Montgomery of Marianna; Mrs. F. B. Joyner, Regent of Charlevoix Chapter of Blytheville; Mrs. John W. Edrington and Mrs. Val Campbell of the Robert Crittenden Chapter; Miss Melissa Jane Friend of Memphis, Tenn.; and Mrs. Raymond R. Newbill of Finley, Tenn.

Hostesses for the occasion were: Mrs. D. H. Blackwood, Mrs. G. B. Segraves, Mrs. C. M. Harwell, Mrs. H. B. Jones, Mrs. George H. Florida, Mrs. J. T. Polk, Mrs. J. H. Hook, Mrs. Horace E. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Spence Williams, Mrs. M. S. Barbiers, Miss Ruth S. Massey, Mrs. Besse Fletcher of Forrest City, Mrs. Fred Moore of Dyersburg, Tenn., and Mrs. Joe E. Peterson of Memphis, Tenn.

## Old Fort Harrison

(Continued from page 1148)

important. The Indian had fought to maintain the Wabash frontier and had lost. His days were numbered here. The victory was won for white settlers and civilization. Four years after the battle, Indiana became a state and Terre Haute was founded—both in 1816!

# Genealogical Source Material

edited by

**Jean Stephenson, National Chairman**

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

## *Justice of the Peace Records*

One type of record seldom found in libraries or other manuscript depositories is that representing activities of Justices of the Peace. Of course, the reason is that such records were personal records and were retained by the Justice.

A Justice of the Peace, for the hundred years following the Revolution, was an important official. In some cases he was authorized to perform marriages (and whether authorized or not, he often did) to confirm apprentice contracts, take acknowledgment of other contracts, adjudicate minor disputes, etc. Many of these functions resulted in records of genealogical value.

Reference was made in the August issue to the records of William Scott, as Justice of the Peace in Saratoga Co., N.Y., from 1795 to 1799, kept in the back of a Revolutionary *Regimental book*, and abstracts of the apprentice indentures in it were published.

Now Mrs. William W. Weis, State Chairman of Genealogical Records for Kentucky, has contributed a valuable collection of records of marriages performed by a Justice of the Peace, Squire Thomas Shelton, of Aberdeen, Ohio, in 1822-1854. These were found among some old papers in the Maysville, Kentucky, Public Library. With them was a card reading "Given to the Maysville Public Library at the request of Miss Bettie M. Wood, formerly of 406 Limestone St., Maysville, Ky."

In transmitting them, Mrs. Weis explained that Aberdeen was quite a "Gretna Green" and many of the couples listed were from other counties in Ohio or across the river in Kentucky. These marriages have never been recorded. There are about 1,100. This record therefore represents a valuable "find" and in order to make it available it will be printed in installments in this section of the magazine.

These two examples suffice to show the value of Justice of the Peace Records. They were personal records, kept by the Justice, and not deposited in the court house or elsewhere. Frequently they were later destroyed. In some cases they were kept and are probably put away somewhere. If searched for, they may be found.

It is suggested that any one who knows descendants of a man who was Justice of the Peace in that locality between 1780 and 1860, persuade them to make a determined effort to find any "old papers" he may have left. Usually the J. P. records were kept in an ordinary blank book, in which the Justice noted the cases that came before him, including marriage ceremonies performed, and into which he copied the apprentice and similar contracts, but frequently the marriages were noted each on a separate slip of paper, just like the record of such marriage that he gave to the bride. This last was the "lines," the preservation of which by the bride and the destruction of which by the villain, was the central theme of the melodramas of half a century ago.

Undoubtedly many of these old blank books and bundles of marriage lines are still in existence, tucked away in attics or old desks, and descendants of the Justice do not realize their genealogical value. Here is an opportunity for D.A.R., particularly those in rural districts and the smaller towns where there are some families who have lived there three or more generations, to make a real contribution to the good cause.

It is also probable that many men of local prominence, whose papers were preserved and have ultimately been lodged in some local historical society, were at one time a Justice of the Peace, and therefore the J.P. records of such a man may be found "buried" among his papers in some society's collections.

The National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee, will be glad to hear of any discoveries made of Justice of the Peace records prior to 1860.

### *Information from Records of Governing Bodies*

Records of the colonial councils and legislative assemblies and their successors in the several states are seldom consulted by workers in the family history field. Probably this is because comparatively few have been published; of those that have, few are adequately indexed; such volumes are seldom to be found outside of the larger libraries; and, possibly the controlling reason, it is tedious to scan page after page of dull, uninteresting, and usually fine print to extract the nuggets of valuable information to be found therein. Yet sometimes one finds in such records facts not to be secured from any other source.

Of particular interest because of the scarcity of records telling of the activities of the people are the old volumes of resolves of the Massachusetts General Court during the last years of the Revolutionary era. These give names of soldiers and of persons who furnished supplies or aided in various ways in carrying on the civil government, as well as indicating those who did not! In this connection it should be borne in mind that while an "absentee" was usually a Tory or a person who had taken refuge with the British, such person was sometimes one who had been caught within the lines of the British advance, and for one reason or another could not leave. However, if the estate of the absentee was sold by the state, he had been adjudged a British sympathizer. These items also show that in some instances the husband or father was a Tory, yet his wife or the children were "loyal citizens of the Commonwealth." From these resolves one also may secure considerable data of a genealogical nature, such as names of wives or widows, minor children and their guardians, towns of residence of various persons, etc.

Following are abstracts of only a few of the petitions appearing in the volume indicated. If they are of interest to readers, more can be printed later.

### *Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in New England, 1782*

*Resolves, June 1782*

II. Sarah Henderson, Mary Angett, Sarah Burhill, Naomi Bangs and Rebecca Bangs; . . . have leave to go to Halifax in the next cartel. . . . not to return unless leave be first obtained from the General Court.

IV. John Hopkins, commissary of prisoners, directed to fit out the sloop *Duxborough* as a cartel and send in her to New York as many naval prisoners as are in his possession, to exchange them for Americans.

V. Mary Hathaway and Wealthy Ruggles to go to their husbands in New York at their own expense, in the first cartel, not to return without lawful authority.

VI. Samuel Wood at Northborough. Allowed £11.4.9 for being agent for the estates of Michael Martyn, James Eager, and John Eager. . . . the real estate being taken out of his hands by the committee for selling absentees estates.

VII. John Cunningham allowed £36.7.10 due him from John Chandler, Esq., an absentee, for furniture received, since commissioners for Worcester County have paid into the Treasury proceeds of sales of estate of John Chandler.

VIII. Abraham Fuller, Ephraim Starkweather, Seth Washburn, Joseph Noyes and Miles Greenwood, Esquires, appointed a committee to pass on accounts for services done pursuant to orders of the General Court.

IX. On representation of John Lucas, commissary of pensioners, Joshua Gray is granted a pension of ten shillings a month from Oct. 11, 1776, the time he was wounded, until Apr. 11, 1781, when he became fit for military duty.

X. Ross Wyman granted £45 for one four pound cannon delivered to Capt. Foster of the Artillery Park in 1775.

XI. Capt. Thomas Hovey authorized to draw £35.3.3 as repayment for advances to soldiers under his command, on delivering the receipts for the several sums set opposite the respective name.

XIII. Larkin Thorndike, who purchased part of estate of Lendell Bowland, Esq., an absentee, to be permitted to pay by a one year note for £400.

XVII. Petition of Edward Martyn: The Judge of Probate of Worcester County is authorized to make a settlement of the real estate of John Martyn, late of Northborough, innholder, dec'd among his children, legatees, in proportions in the will without division of the land.

XIX. Passport authorized to Benjamin Browne, James Kelley, and Thomas Flynt to return to their habitations in Nova Scotia, and that the Commissary General furnish said petitioners with 12 days rations for sixty-five men.

XXV. John Brock allowed £25 to support him in his very advanced age.

XXVIII. Nathaniel Glover authorized to bring an action against Ephraim and Joseph Bacon to obtain payment due on bond given to Jonathan Simpson for £100.

XXX. Elizabeth Freeman, wife of Isaac Freeman, of Boston, authorized to sell three small pieces of marsh belonging to the estate of Isaac and to give deeds therefor.

XXXI. Rebecca Munro to be paid the monies due on two depreciation notes given to her late husband Capt. Edmund Munro.

XXXVIII. Robert Orr, guardian to Matilda, Stephen, Independence and Mary, minor children of Stephen Whitman, dec'd, authorized to sell real estate of Whitman, thirty-nine acres in Bridgewater, Plymouth C. for benefit of children.

XL. Alexander Hill to be allowed £67.10 for services Nov. 1, 1781 to March 20, 1782, as one of the committee for settling accounts at the late Board of War.

XLI. Samuel Fish, guardian to Elisha Cox, a minor, authorized to sell land, after giving bond to Judge of Probate of Middlesex County.

XLII. Petition of Joseph Lee of Marblehead, Essex Co., merchant, agent for estate of Joseph Hooper, late of Marblehead, gentleman, an absentee, that an action commenced by Robert Hooper against Joseph Hooper, and an action commenced by Robert Hooper, Robert Hooper the third and Sweet Hooper against Joseph Hooper in 1775 and since continued and appealed, be considered as though against Joseph Lee as agent, granted.

XLIII. Jonathan Pettibone, administrator of estate of Joseph Keeler, late of Lanesborough, Berkshire co., dec'd, authorized to make deed to David Burton.

XLV. Samuel Sewell and Abigail his wife authorized to sell lot No. 124, 100 acres, on Presumpscutt River, and to execute deed therefor, notwithstanding the nonage of Abigail.

XLVII. Samuel Hixson, guardian to two of his children, Chloe and Zilpe entitled to 17 acres from estate of their mother, dec'd, authorized to sell it, after giving bond to Judge of Probate for Middlesex Co.

XLVIII. Authorized Seth Barnes of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to appear in Maritime Court and claim property taken, by persons in the private armed schooner *Dart* 26 April 1782, in Yarmouth Harbor and from his house, and to sue at common law "as though he was a liege subject of this commonwealth".

LII. Levi Shepherd allowed pay while a commissary of small stores June 4, 1777 to May 4, 1779; also sum due for Aaron Purdy, an assistant, from Oct. 15, 1777 to March 31, 1779; also sum due for Edmund Gale, an assistant, from June 1779 to April 1779.

LVII. Authorized payment to Edward Tuckerman, and John Jenkins for flour delivered for the use of the Continent.

LVIII. James Nichols and Anna Hay, executors of will of James Hay, late of Stoneham, dec'd, authorized to sell sufficient real estate to pay debts and funeral charges.

LIX. Authorized payment to Samuel Ballard and Benjamin Blake "for inspecting 81,775 garments for the United States of America".

LXI. John Duncan, "a soldier in Col. Doolittle's regiment, in Adam Wheeler's Co., who was wounded in his arm in the Battle of Bunker Hill, on 17 June 1775, which rendered him unable to get his livelihood" to be paid one-third of pay from Jan. 1, 1776 until he is fit for service.

LXII. Petition of Katherine Wendall that she be permitted to continue on estate formerly belonging to William Brattle, Esq., at Cambridge; granted.

LXV. Timothy Lyman allowed £6.9 for bringing certain letters from Elisha Porter, Esq., sheriff of Hampshire Co., and Brigadier-General Parks to the Governor.

LXVI. Gideon Burt of Springfield, Hampshire Co., guardian to Electa Allis, a minor, authorized to sell a lot of undivided land in West Springfield.

LXVIII. John Fessenden, Caleb Ammedown, and Jonathan Warner, Esqrs., committee for sale of confiscated estates in Worcester Co., directed to sell at a reasonable price one moiety of a shop formerly the property of Dr. William Paine, to Joseph Trumball at Worcester.

LXXII. Nathaniel Phillips of Marshfield petitioned to be free of restriction laid on him by the General Court in 1775. Granted; he is to take the oath of allegiance and then "enjoy the privileges of other citizens of this commonwealth".

LXXII. John Stone and William Grow, of York, York Co., to be paid for "sundry necessities" delivered to a cartel going from Boston to Penobscot.

LXXXI. David Strout and other matrosses at Cape Elizabeth and Falmouth, under the command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, to be allowed some wages as allowed the soldiers under his command.

XCIX. On petition of James Avery: committee for settling with the army directed to settle with the officers of Co. John Allan's corps in the same manner as officers in the Continental Army are settled with.

CXVI. Stephen Choate directed to pay into the Treasury £12 received by him for the rent of Thatcher's Island for the year 1781, he to be allowed 18 shillings for collecting it and leasing the island for the present year.

#### *Resolves September 1782*

VI. Aaron Jewet of Littleton; administrator of estate of John Park, late of Fitchburg, Worcester Co., dec'd, authorized to sell land; interest on one-third of proceeds to be paid to widow, remainder, deducting charges on estate, invested until heirs become of age, etc.

VIII. William Greenwood of Barrington, Nova Scotia, to be permitted to depart, taking the value of fish he brought in his schooner in such necessities as the Naval Officer at Newburyport may think proper, for the use of the 33 families to whom it belonged, "they being represented as great friends to the United States".

X. Martha Oxnard granted leave to go to her husband at Penobscot, by way of a flag, and to take with her two servant maids and such part of her household goods as the selectmen of Falmouth admit of; she not to remove from Penobscot to any other part of this commonwealth without permission.

XVIII. Adam Ferguson late of Newport, Rhode Island, has been for a long time and is still with the enemy in New York, while his wife Mercy Ferguson remains with two small children in Newport, under very difficult circumstances. She is authorized to sell certain land in Dartmouth, this commonwealth, and make deeds therefor.



XXII. Petition of William West that a flag may be granted to go on board the British ship *Jupiter* now in this bay, in order to redeem his son, now a prisoner on board such ship, granted.

XXVI. Joseph Titcomb petitioned that the will of his late father John Titcomb be ratified; Samuel Titcomb, brother of Joseph, Jeremiah Pearson, brother-in-law, Moses Rogers and his wife, sister of Joseph, were notified and had no objection, so Judge of Probate, Essex Co., was directed to accept it as valid as though it was the original.

XXXII. William Baker to be paid £50 for one quarters service as messenger of the General Court.

XXXIII. Petition of Rev. Phineas Whitney and Zabdiel Adams, guardians to the minor heirs to the estate of Temperance Gordon, late of Dunstable, that the Judge of Probate for Middlesex Co., be empowered to distribute the estate even though the youngest child was not yet 21; granted.

LIV. Margaret Scott, administratrix on estate of Daniel Scott late of Boston, dec'd, and John Lucas, guardian for four of the children of the deceased, authorized to sell a house in Newmarket, New Hampshire, belonging to the estate.

LVII. John Fisk, guardian to the children of Isaac Fisk, late of Framingham, dec'd, authorized to sell real estate.

LXI. Jonas How of Rutland, Worcester Co., guardian to the heirs of Belcher Richards, late of Princeton, dec'd, authorized to sell real estate belonging to heirs.

LXIV. Edward and Hepzibath Raymond of Sterling, administrators of estate of Jotham Bush, late of Shrewsbury, dec'd, authorized to make a deed for sale of 150 acres with buildings thereon to Edmund Stiles.

LXVII. Thomas Durfee, Esq., and Seth Washburne, Esq., to be paid for time and expense as a committee for viewing the county of Barnstable.

LXVIII. Robert Byed, an inhabitant of Deer Island, Lincoln Co., permitted to unload and dispose of some salt and fish and carry the effects in provisions for the inhabitants. The Naval Officer of Newbury-Port directed to permit the small schooner *Speedwell* from Deer Island, commanded by Eliakem Easton to unload, etc and to carry back corn and other provisions.

LXXIX. Messrs. Samuel Tufts, Moses Frazier and Edmund Sawyer were appointed managers of a lottery for repairing the bridge over the river Parker in Essex Co. The first two refusing to accept the trust, Michel Hodge, Esq., and Mr. Moses Hoyt are appointed in their place.

XCII. Joseph Clark having delivered to Capt. Solomon Allen for the use of the commonwealth, out of the town stock of Northampton, certain gunpowder, lead and flints, the commissary General is directed to return a like quantity of such items.

CVII. James Howard, Esq., Susanna his wife, and Hartson Cony stated Nathaniel Horsey of Hallowell, Lincoln Co., blacksmith, had brought action of trespass against them before Joseph North, Esq., J. P. 24 Sept. 1781 and they being prevented from appearing judgment was against them by default; asked right to appeal. Granted.

XLII. Ephraim Randall, jun., guardian to John, Hannah, Mary, Elijah and Moses Randall, minors, children of said Ephraim, authorized to sell certain land chiefly in the town of Milton, belonging to said children.

LXVI. Ezra Kendall (guardian to James Blanchard and Abigail Blanchard, minors, children of James Blanchard, late of Andover, dec'd) and Abigail Phelps, (late widow of said James Blanchard, dec'd) authorized to sell land and buildings.

LXXXVI. On petition of Naomi Platt of Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., 50 acres formerly belonging to Ezra Platt of Lanesborough, an absentee, but now the property of the commonwealth, granted to Ezra Platt, Levi Platt, Ithiel Platt, Eli Platt and Ebernezer Platt, children of said Ezra Platt, reserving to Naomi Platt the petitioner the improvement on one-third for life, on condition she pay debts of said Ezra Platt, an absentee.

*Abstracts of wills, etc., Washington Co., Md. (Contributed by Mrs. Ruth Winn Wickware.)*

*Will Book A*

*Alexander McClenochen*, farmer, Frederick Co., Md. dated 6 March 1777, probated 9 June 1777; wit. Robert Martin, John Workman, James McClannahan; ex.: wife Jane, son Alexander. Mentions: Wife Jean (Jane) McClenochen, second son Alexander, oldest son James, daughters Elizabeth and Jane. p. 2

*Andrew Putnam*, Washington Co., Md., dated 4 Feb. 1777, prob. 14 June 1777; wit. Henry Geeting (Guting), John William Folts, Peter Shally; ex.: trusty friends Samuel Baker and Conrad Shibley. Mentions: wife Catherine; sons, John, Peter, Andrew; daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Mary Ann, Catherine, Susannah. p. 4

*George Householder*, weaver, Washington Co., Md., dated 20 May, 1777; wit. by Anthony Howard, George Neigh, Michael Householder; certified by Adam Householder 5 July 1777; prob. 14 July 1777; ex.: bro. Adam Householder and oldest son, Jacob Householder. Mentions: wife, Margaret Householder; oldest son Jacob Householder, Geo. Adam Householder and George Michael Householder, my three eldest sons (land located in Hamilton Twp. Cumberland Co., State of Penn. orig. granted to Thomas Freeman on 27 March 1767, adjoining lands of Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Richard Benson Dixon, and Edward Richardy), six youngest children, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Barbara, John George, and John. p. 5

*John Enderes*, of Masch Hundred upon Ringold's Manor, Washington Co., Maryland, dated 4 June 1777; wit. Caspar Schell, Rudolph Habb, Adam Antony, prob. 15 Aug. 1777. Mentions: John Enderes, oldest son; Peter Ried, son-in-law, son Nicholas Enderes, estate to be divided among seven children and the chil. of his two sons who d. before him. Ex.: Peter Ried and Nicholas Enderes. p. 7

*Phillip Kissager (Keesacar)*, Washington Co., Md. dated 22 May 1776, prob. 9 June 1777; wit. Henry Snibely, Nicholas Smith, Michael Hagar; ex.: son Simon and wife, Margaretha. Mentions: Wife, Margratha, son John Nicholas given two

tracts of land in Lancaster, Pa., sec. s. Simon, third s. Philip, daus. Margratha, Agnis. writ. in Dutch trans. by Dr. Snibely prior to prob. p. 1

*Lanslot Jacques*, dated 17 Apr. 1791; wit. Moses Rawlings, John Ried, Wm. G. Turner; ex.: nephew, Denton Jacques certi. 5 Nov. 1791; prob. 12 Nov. 1791. Mentions: brother, Jeffrey Jacques and Ann, his wife, of Cumberland, England; neices, Leticia, Elizabeth and nephew, Jeffrey, ch. of bro. Jeffrey; nephew, Lanslot Jacques; nep., Arthur Jacques of Hulton Bushel, Yorkshire, Eng.; nep. Thomas Jacques, Lanslot, Arthur Jacques, Catherine Reed Jacques, Elizabeth Jacques, ch. of nep. Denton Jacques, nep. Denton Jacques. p. 1

*George Bond*, Frederick Co., Md. dated 3 Apr. 1776; prob. 2 Oct. 1777; wit. John Ingram, Joseph Perrin, Edmund Rutter; ex.: John Bond, Walter Bond, Edmund Rutter, son-in-law. Mentions: Wife Jacques, s. Geo. Bond, grandson Walter, s. of Geo., son John Bond (land called Duckett's Misfortune), s. Walter Bond (land called John's Lott), son-in-law Edmund Rutter and his wife Margaret (land called Saw Pit and land called Bond's Defance), grandson Geo. Rutter, s. of Edmund grda. Lidia Flintham (money to be paid age of 16). p. 8

*Ezekiel Cox*, Washington Co., Md. dated 16 Oct. 1776; wit. Geo. Brent, Wm. Yates, Thomas Hynes; ex.: s. Abraham Cox, brother-in-law Jonathan Rose; prob. 14 October 1777. Mentions: sons Abraham, David, Daniel, Joseph, dau. Susannah w. of John McFarland, daus. Hannah, Letitia, gives equally to two s. Isaac and Jacob land west of Alleghany Mountain purchased from John Fraser, unless s. Isaac should not survive the campaign on which he is engaged in the Flying Camp Service. p. 9

*Valentine Smeltzer*, Washington Co., Md. dated 22 Aug. 1777, prob. 18 Oct. 1777; wit. Thomas Brooke, Jacob Smith, Conrad Jacoby; ex.: wife Carterant Smeltzer, Frederick Keger, Sr. Mentions: oldest son Adam Smeltzer, dau. Catherine (house and lot in Jerusalem Town where I now reside), other property to be divided "amongst my sons Adam, Valentine, deceased, his children a child's part when they come of age, and Peter, daughters Catherine, Odiliah." p. 11

*Samuel Beall, Jr.*, Washington Co., Md. dated 15 Oct. 1774, prob. 10 Jan. 1778; wit. Charles Swearington, Walter Wilson, Wm. Good; ex.: Richard Beall, Brooks Beall, Samuel Beall. Mentions: Wife Eleanor Beall (forge in partnership with David Ross, Richard Henderson), s. Isaac, Daniel, Basil, Samuel, daus. Eleanor, Ann, Rebecca, Frances, dau. Virlander Dent, s. Richard, Walter, (land called Beall's Good Will being the resurvey on the resurvey of Mill Seat), s. Brooke, Thomas (land called Gize), dau. Amelia Beall, w. of Thaddeus Beall, Basil Beall (land condemned in the name Josiah Beall) (land called Noise Enough). p. 12

*Capt. Peter Bell*, Elizabeth Town, Washington Co., Md. dated 21 Jan. 1778, prob. 2 Mar. 1778; wit. Mathias Nead, Anthony Bell, Jacob Leiter; ex.: Baltzer Gull (Gaul, Goll), Ludwick Young. Mentions: Wife Elizabeth Bell, dau. Clarissa (Uliana), s. Frederick, not yet 21, dau. Elizabeth, Margaret, s. Peter, Daniel (youngest son not yet 14). Gave his w. house #7 located in Elizabeth Town. p. 16

*Leonhard Stephan*, farmer, Frederick Co., Md. dated 3 Dec. 1776, copy fur. office of Register, Washington Co., by Elie Valette, keeper of records of office for wills, 8 May 1778; wit. Jacob Wolf, George Graña, Andrew Hoover; ex.: Andrew Stephans, George Winter. Mentions: oldest dau. Mary Catherine Stephans, wife Elizabeth, oldest s. Leonard Stephan, not yet 21, Mary Cak (Cox), younger s. name not given. p. 17

*Walter Wilson*, Sharpsburg Town, Washington Co., Md. dated 12 Apr. 1778, prob. 24 Aug. 1778; wit. James Stuart, Philip Kuhn, Wm. Good; ex.: son Walter Wilson, James Chapline. Mentions: Wife Sarah, ch. Rachel, Charles, Mary Ann, Mary, John, George, Isaac, Lewis, Walter, (tract of land on Back Creek, Hampshire Co., Va.) p. 20

*Alexander McClenahan*, farmer, Washington Co., Md. dated 12 Feb. 1778, prob. 28 Aug. 1778; wit. William Boyd, Sr., John Workman, Wm. Boyd, Jr.; ex.: bro. James. Mentions: Mother, brother James, Alexander, oldest s. of bro. James, sisters, Elizabeth, Jean, cousin James McClanahan. p. 22

*Christian Jost*, Frederick Co., Md. dated 24 Jan. 1774, prob. Washington Co., 25 Nov. 1778; wit. Felters Rynhart, Geo. Rynhart, Mary Barbor Rynhart. Mentions: Wife Mary, s. George, dau. Catherina. p. 24

*Peter Wetchstone* (signed Peter Wechstone), Yoeman, Washington Co., Md. dated 16 Nov. 1778, prob. 29 Dec. 1778; wit. Jacob Bakely, David Kershner; ex.: first born Michael Wechstone, Michel Ruff. Mentions: Son David, son John's wife, real estate to be appraised and divided equally among all ch. now living. p. 25

*Frederich Tefern*, of Conococheague Hundred, Washington Co., Md. dated 21 Oct. 1778, prob. 24 Nov. 1778; wit. John Barnes, Jacob Hershner, Jacob Sibert; ex.: John Barnes, Jacob Sibert, wife Barbary. Mentions: Wife Barbary Tefern, dau. Margaret w. of John Millhouse. p. 26

*Martin Wals*, Washington Co., Md. dated 22 June 1778, prob. 5 Jan. 1779; wit. Henry Wonder, John Marshall, Geo. Feller; ex.: wife Ann Mary. Mentions: Wife Ann Mary, s. John, Jacob Wals, dau. Christian (Christiana) Wals, another dau. name not given. p. 27

*William Maphet*, Washington Co., Md. dated 20 Mar. 1779, prob. 24 Mar. 1779; wit. John Adair, Adam Smith, Ben Campbell; ex.: William Baird, Abraham Troxall. Mentions: Wife Agnes Maphet, daus. Elizabeth, Margaret, and an unborn child. p. 28

*James Austin* (Austen), Washington Co., Md. dated 28 Apr. 1778, prob. 24 Aug. 1779; wit. Wm. Needham, James Allen, Henry Edward Boteler; ex.: friend Capt. Henry Boteler, wife Sarah, dau. Elizabeth. Mentions: Wife Sarah, s. James, dau. Mary Moriarty (Mariarty), wife of Jacob, daus. Elizabeth, Charity (tract of land called "Kings Lot"), Sarah, Tillah. p. 29

#### Guardian Reports, Book 1A

Settlement of the Estate of *Baltzer Goll* (Gaul, Gull). The estate was administered on 13 Apr. 1799; admins. Catherine Goll, widow, N. Riches-ter, Samuel Hughes, Geo. Beltzhoover (Beltz- hoover). Geo. Beltzhoover was appointed guar. of six ch. Baltzer Goll, Christian Goll, John Goll, Catherine Goll, Rebecca Goll, Wm. Goll. Acct.

Co., Md.  
Register,  
der of rec-  
wit. Jacob  
ex.: An-  
sons: oldest  
Elizabeth,  
Mary Cak  
p. 17  
Washington  
Aug. 1778;  
Good; ex.:  
Mentions:  
Mary Ann,  
ter, (tract  
Va.). p. 20  
Washington  
Aug. 1778;  
man, Wm.  
Mother,  
in bro.  
in James  
p. 22  
ed 24 Jan.  
1778; wit.  
y Barbor  
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p. 24  
echstone),  
16 Nov.  
b Bakely,  
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David, son  
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g. p. 25  
Hundred,  
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Hershner,  
b Sibert,  
y Tefern,  
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dated 22  
Wonder,  
nn Mary.  
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ther dau.  
p. 27  
Md. dated  
wit. John  
e William  
ife Agnes  
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p. 28  
Co., Md.  
779; wit.  
Edward  
ler, wife  
Sarah, s.  
e, wife of  
of land  
p. 29  
/ (Gaul,  
13 Apr.  
Riches-  
e (Beltz-  
guar. of  
ohn Goll,  
ll. Acct.

shows payment for recording of some deeds in Somerset Co., Tenn. (sic). [The widow, Catherine Goll, apparently mar. Geo. Beltzhoover, as she is shown as Catherine Beltzhoover in 1808.] Estate finally settled on 10 May 1810. There is no will of George Beltzhoover filed in Washington County.  
p. 75-80, 125-129

**Contributed by M. L. McClanahan, Elmwood, Park, Ill.**

*Old Gravestone Readings of Galena, Illinois* (Old Cemetery; many graves removed to newer cemeteries).

Armitage, . . . . . w. Isaac Armitage, d. Dec. 1, 1852, a. 47 y. also child.

Arnette, Mary, only sister of Mrs. S. Curry, d. Apr. 30, 1848, a. 35 y. (in Curry lot).

Backus, Eleanor, d. Aug. 22, 1856, a. . . . .

Bailey, Henry, d. Aug. 20, 1859, a. 10 y.

Barnes, James, native of Virginia and formerly resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, d. Nov. 11, 1832, a. ca. 45 y.

Barrett, William Alexander, s. J. & S. Barrett, d. Sept. 2, 1850, a. 2 y. 1 mo. 3 d.

Bates, Julia R., b. Sept. 11, 1827, d. May 19, 1829, a. 2 y. 8 mo. (?)

Bates, . . . . . b. Saybrook, Conn., 1796, d. May 12, 1835, a. 39 y.

Blewett, William, . . . . .

Blood, Isabella, w. V. J. Blood, d. March 14, 1842, a. 33 y.

Booker, Marcia Jane, dau. S. & E. Booker, d. Feb. 23, 1855, a. 6 y. 11 mo. 17 d.

Byrne, Catherine, w. Michael and dau. of Lawrence Carroll, d. Sept. 21, 1832, a. 30 y.

Carroll, Catherine, see Byrne. Hannah, see Crawford.

Crawford, Hannah, w. R. Crawford, d. Aug. 19, 1850, a. 55 y.

Delauny, ch. of Alpheus & Almira Delauny;

Jefferson Bellville, . . . . .

John Hugin, b. Aug. 8, 1838, d. Jan. 27, 1851.

Mary Ann, b. Jan. 12, 1841, d. Jan. 24, 1856.

Doxey, James, s. J. & E. Doxey, d. Jan. 17,

1850, a. 12 y. 2 mo.

Dunstone, Thomas, of Cornwall, Eng., d. Oct.

20, 1842, a. 27 y.

Feehan, . . . . . dau. Martin & Mary Feehan,

d. Oct. 21, 1835, a. 55 y.

Feehan lot:

Jane, dau. Martin & Mary Feehan, b. (d.?)

Oct. 10, 1841.

James, d. July 25, 1849, a. 35 y.

Julia, dau. Martin & Mary Feehan, d. March

24, 1842, a. 27 y.

Catherine, w. Michael Byrne.

William, s. John Furlong, d. Aug. 16, 1832,

a. 3 y.

Gear lot:

Charlotte, w. H. H. Gear, b. June 19, 1800,

d. Sept. 13, 1833.

Clarissa, dau. G. W. & C. M. Girdon, d.

Aug. 22, 1849, a. 14 mo.

Deborah, w. H. H. Gear, b. March 6, 1793

(?), d. March 26, 1850.

Emanuel, J. W., s. Hezekiah & Charlotte

Gear, b. May 23, 1830, d. July 9, 1832.

H. H. Gear, d. June 8, 1877, a. 86 y.; b.

Middleton, Conn., d. Pittsfield, Mass.;

Aug. 4, 1822, for father.

Sarah, dau. H. & Sarah Gear, b. 1795, d. Aug. 4, 1832.

Sarah, w. Thomas Trego, of Hartford Co., Md. b. Jan. 9, 1768, d. Oct. 31, 1861.

Gray, Mary, w. Martin Gray, d. Aug. 15, 1834, a. 28 y.

Healy, Daniel, d. Sept. 28, 1848, a. 23 y. 2 mo.

Hendersen, George, b. Co. Donegal, Ire., Jan. 7,

1819, to America 1827, d. Nov. 24, 1841.

Higgins, James, s. Van H. & E. S. Higgins,

d. Aug. 31, 1850, a. 2 y. 7 mo.

Hoge, Charles Courtney, s. T. S. & M. S. Hoge,

d. Apr. 30, 1848, a. 2 y. 22 da.

Holman, Stephen (Rev.), of Cornwall, Eng.,

d. Sept. 27, 1848, a. 58 y.

Holmes, Albert P., d. May 22, 1849.

Houghton, Horace, newspaper owner, body re-

moved, ca. 1870.

Jenks, Martha, dau. Warren & FreeLove Jenks,

d. May 21, 1851, a. 17 y. 7 mo. 15 d.

Higgins lot:

Salome Klett

Sen. . . . . a. 20 years (probably senior, a. 20)

Eleanor Backus

Charles C. Hoge

Jewell, Francis, Parish of Windron, Cornwall,

Eng. 1851

Kerwick, Michael, d. April 22, 1846, a. 52 y.

Klett, Salome, d. March 17, 1755 (1855?).

Ledle, Mrs. Margaret, d. Dec. 20, 1850, a. 73 y.

Leet, Sarah, dau. D. & S. Leet, d. Feb. 12, 1851.

Lytle, Martha, w. Wm. K. Lytle, d. Dec. 28,

1833, a. 20 y.

Marshall, Wm. Alexander, s. J. & E. Marshall,

d. Sept. 2, 1846, a. 8 y. 8 mo.

Meeker, M. P., d. April 7, 1865, a. 20 y.

Niemar (Nieman ?), John Henry of Germany,

d. May 15, 1851, a. 62 y.

Obye, Lars, Jr., 1830-1850.

Oliver, . . . . . d. March 10, 1837, a. 77 y.

Isabella, w. Thomas Oliver, d. Oct. 6, 1856,

a. 90 y.

Park, Charles, d. June 16, 1849, a. 59 y.

Purdy, . . . . . of E. W. & C. E. Purdy, d. Aug.

7, 1854, a. 11 mo. 16 d.

Thomas (?), b. 1808.

Rablin, Henry, b. Camborne, Cornwall, Eng.,

July 20, 18. . . . . d. July 17, 1856, a. 42 y. 11 mo.

21 d.

Jane, ch. J. & E. Rablin, d. Oct. 25, 1846,

a. 2 (?) y. 9 mo. 20 d.

William, ch. J. & E. Rablin, d. May 1849,

a. . . . .

Richardson, Francis A., dau. A. H. & Phoebe

Richardson, a. 1 y. 19 d. . . . . d. April 29, 1851,

a. . . . .

Risley, Sarah, d. Sept. 4, 1828, a. 2 y. (appar.

dau. of Thos. Trego, but check the "Gear" lot).

Roth, Wm. Emanuel, s. N. & M. Roth, d. April

3, 1851, a. . . . . y. 7 mo. 9 d.

Ruud, Marietta D., d. Sept. 23, 1851, a. 23 y.

6 d.

Sackett, Louisa, w. A. M. Sackett, b. Oct. 4,

1830, d. Sept. 3, 1854.

Scott: ch. of T. R. & L. Scott;

Rhoda C., d. Jan. 26, 1851, a. 2 y. 9 mo. 2 d.

Rinaldo O., d. June 1, 1853, a. 21 mo. 17 d.

Scott, Robt. B. s. James & Margaret Scott, d.

July 22, 1850, a. 3 y. 2 mo.

Sharp, Joseph, d. Jan. 4, 1854, a. 57 y.

Shotwell, Sarah L., w. Jacob Shotwell, dau. Isaac Newhall of Lynn, Mass. d. June 23, 1847, a. 34 y.

Skecade (?), Ann Eliza., ch. W. & M. Skecade, d. Jan. 29, 1846, a. 4 y. 11 mo. 6 d.

Smith, Benjamin M. (Mason), d. May 19, 1851, a. 60 y., of Rochester, N.Y.

Smith, Lucy Eliza., dau. Orrin & Mary Smith, b. Oct. 31, 1831, d. July 2, 1835.

Solon Longworthy, s. Orrin & Mary Smith (Mary Ann Smith), d. April 23, 1839.

Stewart, Esther, w. James Stewart, d. Aug. 15, 1854, a. 31 y. 9 mo. 6 d.

Stone, Chas. Dunstone, s. Dariel & Augusta M. Stone, d. Feb. 1, 1842, a. 14 y.

Trego, Sarah, see "Gear" lot.

Tyler, Harriet R., w. Geo. Tyler, d. Nov. 2, 1849, a. 45 y.

.....lagan, Luoisana, mo. of .....lagan.

**From Genealogical Records Committee,  
Kentucky, 1957-8**

*Marriages performed by Squire Thomas Shelton, Aberdeen, Ohio:*

Asbury, Walter D., to Elizabeth Bowman, 7-3-1838.

Applegate, Benjamin, to Nancy Davenport, 4-14-1838.

Anderson, James W., to Ann Tate, 5-23-1840.

Aills, Thomas, to Amanda Swearingen, 10-30-1840.

Allen, Alexander, to Sarah Membell, 11-27-1840.

Allison, Jas., to Elizabeth Stevens, 5-9-1844.

Allen, James, to Nancy Trundle, 12-3-1841.

Anderson, Wm. W., to Eliza Catherine Pepper, 1-1-1843.

Anderson, Tolliver, to Susan Woodward, 10-27-1845.

Armstrong, David, to Susan Neal, 1-17-1846.

Allison, David, to Mary Alexander, 10-24-1846.

Ackerson, Joseph, to Elizabeth Wrasley, 6-5-1846.

Allen, Wm. W., to Mary Evans, 5-17-1847.

Andrews, George B., to Frances Streeley, 1-8-1849.

Ashley, James T., to Rebecca Kincart, 4-1-1849.

Adams, James, to Elizabeth Gill, 6-19-1849.

Arms, William, to Elizabeth Berry, 6-16-1850.

Albers, Fickton, to Elizabeth Bernholtz, 2-8-1850.

Atchison, James, to Latha Jane Perkins, 3-21-1850.

Applegate, Belvel, to Celia Browning, 3-21-1850.

Allgairs, M. S., to Harriet M. Anderson, 12-29-1849.

Arnold, James, to Sarah A. Kennedy, 11-10-1849.

Acklen, Lewis, to Delila Everly, 10-9-1849.

Adis, Silas, to Hannah S. Bowen, 2-18-1851.

Andress, Henry W., to Annie E. Corwine, 10-18-1851.

Asbury, Samuel, to Malinda Wallingford, 4-9-1834.

Arnold, John L. (L is for Landerman), to Margaret Ann Browning, 6-4-1845.

Ambrose, Mordecai Jas. Wm., to Sophia Frances Patton, 5-9-1838.

Brewer, Sterling C., to Mary E. Priest, 11-2-1846.

Brady, John Austin, to Sidney Ann Graham, 10-1-1848.

Bodkins, Wilson, to Caroline S. Staples, 10-17-1851.

Beard, Oliver H. P., to Rebecca Ellis, 5-29-1849.

Becraft, Abram Fields, to Mary Goodpastor, 8-5-1841.

Brown, William, to Maria Huff, 5-19-1822.

Brookover, Richard, to Isabella Kilgore, 7-28-1823.

Bartley, Gabriel, to Hannah Butcher, 7-22-1823.

Bell, Nasby, to Sophia H. Clark, 7-10-1828.

Bell, Rowley, to Frances Bruse, 5-4-1833.

Browning, George, to Louis Mary Beaver, 7-26-1836.

Butt, Samuel T. Butt, to Lucinda Carter, 4-24-1836.

Barton, John, to Emonia Hawkins, 11-7-1837.

Ball, Joseph, to Jane Piles, 9-3-1837.

Baker, O. K., to Mary Landram, 9-9-1837.

Bridges, Dellon, to Manerva Ann Bowman, 9-26-1837.

Bowman, Andrew, to Malinda Wallingford, 7-3-1837.

Berry, Isaac N., to Abigail Tredway, 7-4-1837.

Ball, John, to Aby Lane, 1-29-1838.

Busby, Samuel, to Catharine L. Patterson, 5-7-1838.

Boyd, Elijah, to Sallyann Morrison, 1-28-1838.

Belt, James B., to Ailsy L. Tarbott, 7-17-1838.

Boggs, William, to Malinda Blue, 7-17-1838.

Benson, George, to Elizabeth Browdin, 2-16-1839.

Briggs, John Y., to Margaret Ervin, 3-7-1837.

Barnett, John W., to Merna Ann Kimble, 7-20-1840.

Bryan, James A., to Judith Ann Darnaby, 4-7-1841.

Burch, Alexander M., Scott Co., Ky., to Elizabeth M. Breckenridge, Fayette Co., Ky., 8-23-1841.

Brackenridge, John, to Nancy Estell, 10-11-1841.

Bettis, Daniel, to Angeline McIntush, 10-21-1841.

Bush, Philip W., to Mary Jane Mormot, 11-19-1841.

Brodts (?) Enos, to Eliza Ann Mason, 11-21-1841.

Bakeman, (or Bohaman), Jephtha, to Lucy M. Baskett, 11-21-1831.

Bentley, Martin Luther, to Harriet Pendle, 7-7-1841.

Burns, Andrus, to Maryann Ainsworth, 8-19-1841.

Berry, John, to Zerelda McKinney, 6-26-1842.

Barnes, Evermont E., to Mary W. Boyd, 10-2-1844.

Boliner, M. H., to Victory Close, 10-2-1843.

Bridges, John W., to Armeta Bailey, 8-6-1844.

Batwit (?), Garrett, to Kezia Wills, 8-5-1844.

Bright, William, to Mary Blake, 9-4-1844.

Bedford, Vloney, to Rachel Deavers, 3-20-1843.

Bills, Lafayette, to Mary Jane Norton, 1-16-1844.

Bryley, Robert, to Patsey Norris, 12-4-1844.

Barrett, Elija K., to Nancy Smith, 9-3-1844.

Buford, James, to Elizabeth Gates, 9-15-1844.

Bettis, Sidney, to Sarah Ellen Clasby, 12-25-1844.



- Bacomb, John L., to Mary J. McMahon, 12-31-1844.
- Burke, Michael, to Louisa Simpson, 3-4-1845.
- Browne, Alfred M., to Martha James, 12-27-1846.
- Bristow, Francis P., to Sarah Ann Jackson, 1-14-1847.
- Brookover, Wm., to Kezia Frances Caldwell, 1-26-1846.
- Boner (?), William, to Lucretia Owens, 1-7-1847.
- Blythe, Harvey, to Mary Jane Brittingham, 1-7-1847.
- Boaz, G. W., to Mary Jane Workman, 7-4-1847.
- Berry, David, to Lucinda Benick, 1-25-1847.
- Brockway, Ansee A., to Mary E. Galloway, 3-26-1846.
- Basford, John, to Lucy Ensign, 4-13-1846.
- Brooks, William, to Sarah Coon, 4-15-1846.
- Barns, James, to Bosana Roland, 6-3-1846.
- Bailey, George C. to Margaret Jane Davidson, 1-15-1846.
- Bramel, Harrison, to Delila Calvert, 10-25-1846.
- Balden, William, to Mary Cheak, 11-18-1846.
- Bush, James T., to Martha A. Stephens, 11-12-1846.
- Bell, John M., to Hannah J. Browne, 2-11-1849.
- Barnett, William, to Margaret Silvery, 2-27-1849.
- Brooks, James, to Margaret Mosingo, 12-31-1848.
- Brock, J. F., to Nancy Ann Goldsburly, 11-12-1848.
- Bramell, Joseph, to Cinderella Keen, 11-14-1848.
- Bland, William, to Sarah Misick, 3-31-1849.
- Bucker, Jacob, to Harriet Fristoe, 9-12-1849.
- Brodt, Gallett, to Mary Winert, 9-21-1849.
- Berryhill, Thos. T., to Louisa H. Randall, 5-18-1850.
- Butler, George, to Elizabeth Kendall, 7-5-1850.
- Beach, Thomas E., to Sarah S. Craig, 9-27-1850.
- Barnett, Ambrose, to Dolly Hornback, 9-23-1850.
- Butterfield, Edward A., to Mary A. Kendall, 3-17-1850.
- Butt, Samuel A., to Lucinda Carter, 3-24-1850.
- Brooks, William, to Milly Ann Fiback, 12-21-1849.
- Buford, Ambrose, to Margaret M. Anderson, 1-19-1850.
- Blanchard, J. T., to Jane Tudor, 1-27-1849.
- Burgess, Christian, to Nancy Cragg, 1-6-1849.
- Brothers, John, to Gabriella Tyler, 11-17-1849.
- Barnett, Albert T., to Mary Dumont, 10-19-1849.
- Brittan, William L., to Catherine Milburn, 5-26-1851.
- Brockman, Asa, to Susan Hugely, 6-...-1851.
- Butler, Jephtha D., to Margaret Johnson, 4-6-1851.
- Balckburn, James W., to Frances Bell Mitchell, 7-1-1851.
- Bell, William H., to Mary A. Howell, 7-19-1851.
- Blackwood, Robert, to Sarah Forsyth, 1-1-1851.
- Brenner, Francis, to Turmelia Gifford, 1-1-1851.
- Brettlett, E. T., to A. S. McCoy, 9-22-1851.
- Bracker, George, to Louisa Catherine Coward, 12-10-1851.
- Bunckner, James, to Maryan L. Bunten, 12-11-1851.
- Bresshen, John, to Winefred Knight, 10-27-1851.
- Bishop, Griffith, to Eliza A. Martin, 8-20-1851.
- Blount, J. P., to Elizabeth Colliver, 9-8-1851.
- Burgess, Joseph V., to Mary Ellenor Lowry, 7-7-1851.
- Boyd, Elijah, to Sally Ann Morrison, 1-28-1838.
- Bastley, Gabriel, to Hannah Butcher, 7-22-1823.
- Brawner, Joseph, to Ann Whaley, 2-9-1834.
- Brown, George X., to Caroline Green, 8-27-1846.
- Browning, Geo. W., to Nancy Mattingly, 2-10-1848.
- Beach, Thos. E., to Sarah H. Craig, 9-27-1850.
- Chatfield, Ransel, to Lydia Cole, 9-22-1822.
- Cord, John, to Amelia Caywood, 2-3-1834.
- Cole, Alfred, to Sarah Hughes, 9-16-1834.
- Cobb, John, to Rebecca Evans, 1-19-1835.
- Cochran, Joseph, to Margaret Gilbert, 4-25-1833.
- Chamberland, James, to Deborah Werly, 11-6-1836.
- Casto, Franklin, to Mary E. Price, 2-22-1838.
- Campbell, Benjamin, to Eliza Thomas, 4-12-1838.
- Carlton, Henry E., to Jane Murphy, 12-7-1836.
- Campbell, James, to Susan Warren, 12-15-183..
- Colburn, Thomas, to Nancy Smith, 2-12-1837.
- Cooper, Fleming, to Sarah Lee, 4-2-1837.
- Clutter, David, to Frances Hayes, 4-4-1837.
- Connor, John, to Alvina Popejoy (?), 1-6-1838.
- Clark, Levi, to Mary Bayless, 9-13-1837.
- Collins, Edward, to Lydia McGinnis, 6-15-1838.
- Craycraft, William, to Isabella Roberts, 6-23-1838.
- Clark, William, to Milly Ann Milbus, 5-28-1840.
- Caldwell, John N., to Mary Talbot, 12-18-1840.
- Cummings, John D., to Caroline Williams, 7-31-1840.
- Cook, James, to Rebecca Hulse, 1-15-1841.
- Coons, T. M. to S. D. Barkley, 4-13-1841.
- Collins, Thompson, to Malinda Collins, 3-18-1841.
- Calvin, John, to Jane Ervin, 1-22-1842.
- Chain, John, to Matilda Ginkins, 1-13-1846.
- Cochran, Robert, to Eliza Ewings, 10-3-1843.
- Case, Samuel, to Rebecca Gray, 7-5-1843.
- Crumnsnell, Murray, to Mary Jane Crumnsnell, 5-29-1843.
- Clark, John, to Mary Norton, 7-22-1843.
- Campbell, Benj. F., to Abigail Frederick, 7-14-1844.
- Carmichall, Truddell, to Delila Mitchell, 3-4-1843.
- Campbell, Napoleon, to Julia Peek, 5-24-1843.
- Cooper, William, to Kezia Dotson, 8-26-1842.
- Clark, Rodney, to Susan Pearse, 9-26-1844.
- Cooper, Thos., to Emily Dotson, 1-1-1845.
- Chapman, Robert O., to Catherine Fulks, 2-9-1845.
- Creighton, Wm. M., to Catherine Nant, 7-6-1845.
- Clinger, John, to Susan Easton, 4-6-1848.
- Curry, John, to Sarah Worley, 5-18-1839.
- Clark, Henry T., to Huldah Pollard, 3-22-1849.
- Collins, Milton J., to Elvina Collins, 2-11-1849.
- Cibble, William, to Nancy Muney, 12-20-1846.
- Chunn, Thomas, to Margaret Case, 4-4-1847.
- Chiles, H. W., to E. A. Payne, 1-27-1847.

Cook, Thomas, to Susan Garrett, 3-21-1847.  
 Crawford, William, to Mary Jones, 11-5-1846.  
 Case, Harvery, to Nancy Ann Smalley, 8-21-1846.  
 Campbell, Albert T., to Elizabeth Rodgers, 7-12-1846.  
 Carpenter, Rufus, to Rachel Ann McMillen, 10-8-1847.  
 Cole, Wesley B., to Susan Heakle, 9-6-1847.  
 Calvert, Walter S., to Louisa Evans, 9-9-1847.  
 Cheak, Charles, to Susan Paul, 5-10-1847.  
 Campbell, Samuel A., to Sophronia Ann Wilson, 5-20-1847.  
 Clarke, Samuel C., to Margaret Mockabee, 9-28-1848.  
 Cassady, Isaac, to Maryann Gray, 6-5-1848.  
 Crawford, Hugh, to Minerva Kibble, 4-30-1848.  
 Curneys, Michael, to Eleanor McDaniel, 5-2-1848.  
 Chain, Samuel, to Sarah Humphreys, 5-5-1848.  
 Cooper, John T., to Sarah Ann Linwell, 6-25-1848.  
 Clutter, Aaron, to Elizabeth Frisk, 7-24-1853.  
 Clark, William S., to Amanda Bowen, 7-24-1853.  
 Colburn, James H., to Mariah Louisa Cole, 7-7-1853.  
 Caton, George D., to Elizabeth Ellen Dersam, 8-18-1853.  
 Caldwell, McDowell, to Laura S. Irwin, 7-13-1853.  
 Crawford, William, to Lucinda Evans, 6-8-1853.  
 Cursent, Thos. Jeff., to Martha Ellen Thomas, 7-24-1853.  
 Craig, Sylvester, to Caroline Brown, 1-31-1852.  
 Cravens, John, to L.... (?) Dickson, 4-2-1852.  
 Cox, James, to Ann M. Blackburn, 4-13-1852.  
 Cox, John, to Eveline Riggs, 8-13-1851.  
 Corbin, Thos., to Nancy Hawkins, 8-17-1851.  
 Cheesman, Thos. J., to Catherine Cole, 10-8-1851.  
 Clark, John V., to Susan Dixon, 2-6-1851.  
 Chenault, Waller, to Ann T. Phelps, 2-1-1851.  
 Campbell, William, to Margaret Roten (?), 5-29-1851.  
 Clark, John Jonas, to Mary Frances Pearce, 4-4-1851.  
 Close, Henderson, to Amanda M. Longmoor, 4-24-1851.  
 Chenault, Anderson T., to Ann V. Williams, 12-27-1849.  
 Cousins, William M., to Susan J. Hawkins, 10-25-1849.  
 Collins, Ephraim L., to Margaret Cumstock, 11-3-1850.  
 Curtis, Alexander, to Catherine Teeters, 11-7-1850.  
 Conners, Richard, to Susan Spiers, 10-5-1850.  
 Curtis, James, to Elizabeth Workman, 5-2-1850.  
 Clipp, John, to Eva Trapp, 7-22-1850.  
 Costagon, A., to M. G. Mefford, 5-30-1850.  
 Caneron, John, L., to Phebe Ann Mosey (?), 7-2-1850.  
 Clark, William, to Harriet Willis, 8-29-1847.  
 Cover, John, to Harriet North, 5-18-1847.  
 Cawood (?), Reuben, to Lucinda Lewis, 9-5-1847.  
 Clarke, Martin M., to Martha Duzan, 8-4-1848.  
 Campbell, Albert T., to Elizabeth Rogers, 7-12-1846.  
 Cooke, Harrison, to Rebecca Smith, 4-3-1846.

Clemons, Jerome B., to Elizabeth Resbess, 7-23-1838.  
 Chison, Wm. D., to Frances Fitzpatrick, 5-27-1846.

(To be continued)

## Queries

**Cazel-Gest**—Want birthplace, wife, pars. and family of Robert Cazel (Cazel) b. July 24, 1785, d. June 19, 1839, Clermont Co., Ohio. Mar. Mary (?), b. Mar. 1, 1791. Set. Union twp., Cler., Co., O. about 1836. Is Robert part of Cassell fam. set. in Md. and Ky.? Could Abram, in Rev. be his fath? Was Robt. fath. of Leander Allen Cazel b. May 1, 1858, Batavia, O., mar. Eva Jane Gest? Want inf. on Joseph and Keziah Gest, Berkeley Co., W. Va. Did they go to Clermont Co., O.?—Mrs. Harry A. Smith, 26 Lombard Rd., Arlington 74, Mass.

**Lester (Lister/Leister/Liestre)**—Want pars. and wives of bros. John and Thomas Lester, lived resp. in Gallatin Co., Ky., and Switzerland Co., Ind. John's will, dated July 6, 1826, was pro. Oct. 13, 1828, Gallatin Co., Ky. He and wife Patsey — bought land there Feb. 26, 1808, when he is called "of the Indiana Territory." Patsey d. about Dec. 30, 1828. On April 12, 1826, John Lester gave an affidavit for his bro. Thomas applying for Rev. pension at Gallatin Co., Ky., for service in Va. John had Catherine (Caty) mar. Solomon Wilkins Feb. 18, 1806; James M. mar. Damsel Coghill Mar. 18, 1801; Sally mar. Richard Minnish Jan. 2, 1808; John mar. Elizabeth Coghill Oct. 20, 1805; d. or disappeared before 1820. Thomas, bro. of John b. 1757, and enlisted in Rev. at Alexandria, Va. In 1826 he had son 16, dau. 18, wife 40-50. Was living Switzerland Co., Ind. in 1820 and 1830. Prob. had sons Noah, David, John. Are these men related to John Lester found in Fairfax Co., Va. 1782, 1785?—Mrs. Wm. B. Adams, R R #6, Box, Muncie, Ind.

**Wayland**—Want data on pars., place and date of b. of Nevil Wayland; also maiden name of his wife Permela. Fam. tradition he was b. in Va., 1780's. His ch. Henry, b. 1808, Jonathan 1816, Jarret, Sarah Wayland Miller, Rebecca Wayland Raney, Mary Wayland Childers and Lucinda Wayland Wells. I have the names of all des. of sons Henry and Jonathan. Nevil and his younger bro. Henry left Va., lived a few yrs. near (now) Memphis, Tenn., to Lawrence Co., Ark., in 1815. Wish to corr. with des. of Joel Wayland, b. Va., 1782.—Mrs. E. R. Sitton, 1211 Nashua Street, Houston 8, Texas.

**Wheelock**—Want ch. and grch. of Alpheus Wheelock (Paul, Daniel, Benjamin, Rev. Ralph), and his wife Rachel (dau. of Job and Julia Armstrong). They were mar. in Gloucester, R. I. Nov. 18, 1763 . . . emigrated to Elmer Hill (Rome, N.Y.) with the Smiths, Sheltons and Salisburys. Families connected by mar.—Mrs. H. Bisbee, 91 Cloverhill Dr., Rochester, N.Y.

**Spencer - Andrew - McGehee - Jack - Gray - Cross-Scott**—Want inf. on pars. of fol. ch. Geo. Spencer mar. — Andrew, dau. of Rev. John Andrew of Ga., Charlotte Spencer mar. Abner McGehee; Harriett Spencer mar. Patrick Jack 1797, Augusta, Ga.; Octavius Spencer, b. 1788

in Ga., mar. Betsy Ann Gray, dau. of Hezekiah Gray, Elbert Co., Ga. 1810; William S. Spencer b. 1790 mar. Dama (Didama) Gross, dau. Joshua Gross, Elbert Co., Ga. 1811. Pars. from Va. prob. Charlotte Co., fa. either named John or Wm., mother was (?) Scott, dau. James Scott.—Mrs. Lynn T. Webb, 6 No. Main Ave., Sylacauga, Ala.

**Talbott-Plummer-Burket-Johns-McGrew**—Want info. Joseph Talbott, set. w. shore Calvert Co., Md. from Eng. about 1640-50(?). Was w. Anna Plummer or Mary Burket? Had ch. Daniel, Joseph, Jr., John, Rachel, Ann, Mary. John mar. Mary Ellen Johns had 14 ch. Their son Samuel Finley mar. Mary McGrew, mvd. Westmoreland Co., Pa., had ch. Rebecca mar. — Hobson; Susannah mar. — Plummer; John; James mar. Sarah Woods, Westmoreland Co., Pa., May 29, 1828. Like dates and all inf.—Mrs. Belle McDowell, Sterling, R.R. 1, Ill.

**McCartney-Jamison-Baylor**—Want data McCartney who mar. Mary (Mollie) Jamison d. of Francis Jamison, Sr. of Old Westmoreland Co., Pa., date of their mar. pl. and date of their death. Data on Elizabeth Baylor (b. Va. 1799) who mar. Marmaduke McCartney, son of — McCartney and Mary Jamison McCartney, date and pl. of their mar. Data on her father Daniel Baylor. Who were pars. of Francis McCartney who mar. Eliza Johnson in 1832 Ross Co., Ohio?—Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana St., Neodesha, Kan.

**Bartholemew-Espy**—Want inf. abt. desc. of John Bartholemew (s. of David) who mar. Drusilla Glasgo, both d. in Ind. Inf. on desc. of Hugh and Sarah Bartholemew Espy who lived in Clark Co., Ind.—Mrs. F. H. Chisholm, 366 Milland St., New Orleans 18, La.

**Houston-Griffin**—Want. inf. reg. Howell Houston of S.W. Va. Had sons Howell, Jr., Warren, James and several daus. Howell, Jr., mar. Elizabeth Baker in Tenn. She had bros. that were lawyers in Paris, Tenn. They had sons Will, Alexander and Anderson (born about 1836)—d. when Anderson was abt. eight. Anderson lived with aunt who mar. Tom Jones, lived on French Broad River. Anderson finally set. in Miller, W. Ark. Mar. Irene Sams of Ashville, N.C. in 1863—had number of ch., one named James Anderson. Data on Mitchell Griffin from Ga., son John Mathews Griffin, b. Apr. 4, 1839 mar. Amanda Jane Bird, b. Sept. 11, 1839, believed to mar. in Valdosta County, Ga. Their s. —, and his s. was Shelby S. Griffin.—Mrs. C. E. Prichard, 501 W. Holmsley, Midland, Texas.

**Bell-Atwood-Randlett-Ormand**—Want inf. William Bell from S.C. to Ga., before Rev. War. Settled on Broad River, had two sons and three daus. Was this the fa. of Wm., Bell b. 1796, mar. 1-28-1816 Betsy (Elizabeth) Hampton in Jackson Co., Ga.? John Hampton fa. of Betsy, b. Frederick Co., Va., 1761, enlisted in Rev. W.

from Newberry, S.C., d. in Jackson Co., Ga. Who were his par. and how related to the S.C. Hampsons? Data on Isaac Atwood, liv. in 1795 in Columbia Co., Ga. near "Sweet Water Iron Wks.", b. abt. 1737 had s. b. 1795 nr. Savannah, Ga., s. Abraham mar. Mary Goldman, dau. of Henry Goldman and Sarah Clark Goldman. Isaac m. Mary Pendleton. Want pars. of John Randlett, b. 1790 where? mar. Elvira Lathrop 1815 in Lebanon, N.H. Inf. on Ormand fam. lived in Va. and Tenn., had dau. Barbra mar. Robt. Johnson in Blount Co., Tenn. in 1818. Who were her pars. and where was she b.?—Mrs. Sam L. Randlett, 2004 Didsbury Cir., Dallas 24, Texas.

**Rockey-Pight (Plight/Peth)**—Want inf. on par. and grpars. of Peter Rocky b. 1789/90 Lancaster Co., Pa. (60 y. in 1850) mar. 8-25-1818, where? to Lucy (Luce) Pight (Plight/Peth). She d. 1-31-1836, where? Her name, b. and pars. also des. Peter mar. 2nd Louise Norton 5-4-1841. Peter d. 8-4-1872 age 81 Henry Co., Iowa. Frederick, oldest s. of Peter and Lucy b. 3-13-1820, Mercer Co., Pa. Will of Philip Rocky filed 1809. d. 3-9-1809, Lancaster Co., Pa., men. sons Jacob and Peter, dau. Elizabeth mar. Jacob Ritz. Do not bel. this the Peter we are trying to locate, if so who is Philip's fa.? Will of Henry Rocky 1790 does not men. a Philip as heir but a Philip Rocky was an admrstr.—Mrs. Herbert H. Haukenberry, 1811 Overton, Independence, Mo.

**Mason-Marshall-McKinney**—Want inf. abt. Nelson Mason, b. 1808, mar. Elizabeth Marshall, b. 1813, Baltimore, Md. 1833. Want pars. of James B. McKinney, b. 1804 and Maria McKinney, b. 1806. Where were McKenneys mar.? Ch. Harriett Ann, David, Albert, James Calvin, Maria, and Jackson, who mar. Mary Frances Mason, dau. of Nelson Mason and Elizabeth Marshall, who are buried in Licking Co., Ohio.—Mrs. Howard B. Knipfer, 503 N. Main St., North Canton, Ohio.

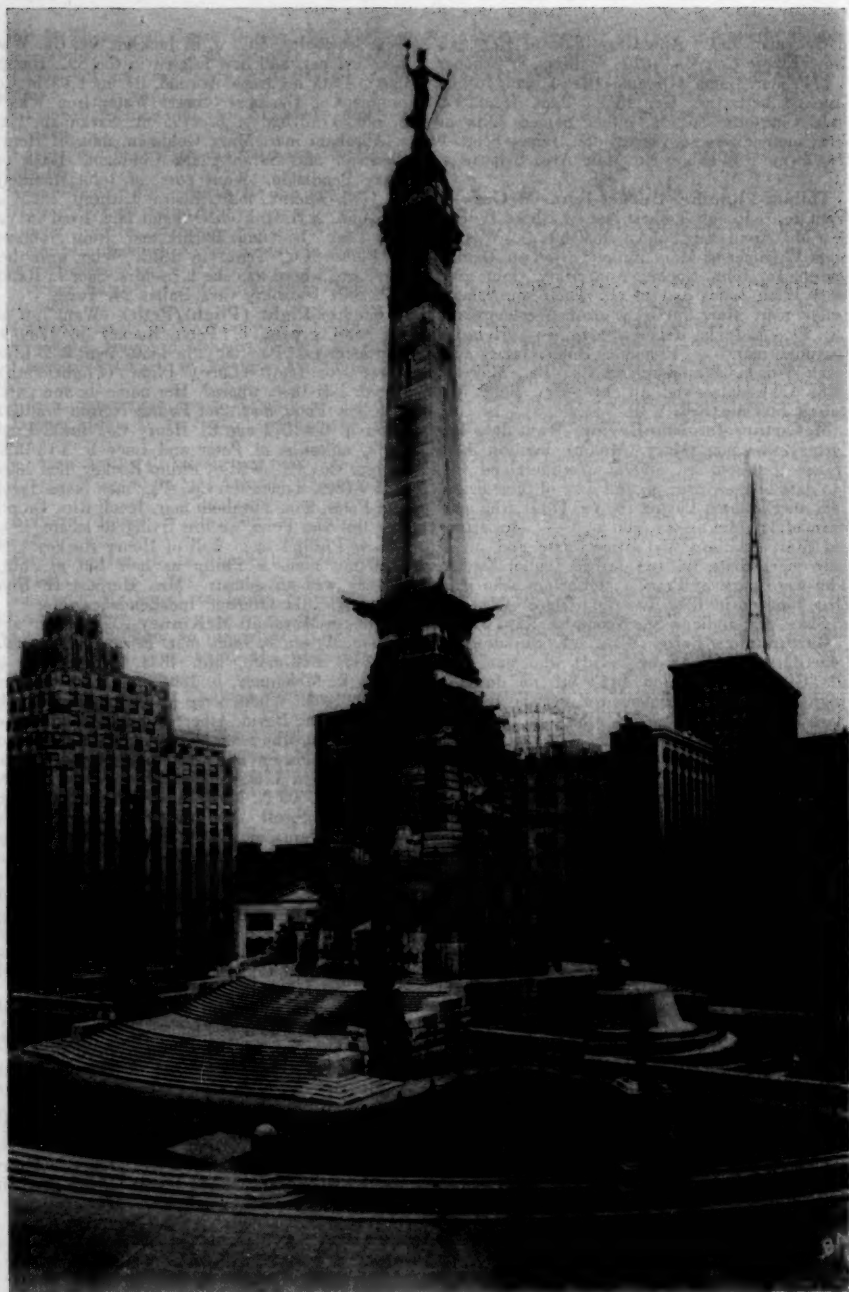
**Fisher - Snell - Mallott (Mellotte / Melot / Melat)**—Want par. Elizabeth—(1769-1840) w. of Jacob Fisher (1773-1847). Couple bur. Bethel Church, Bethel Twp., Fulton Co., Pa. Want par. Rebecca Mallott (1771-1860) w. of Geo. Snell (1763-1856) lived at "Tonoloy Lick" Washington Co., Md., bur. on own land. Geo. Snell owned farms known as "Corn Hill" and "Mount Pleasant" in Fulton Co., Pa.—Mrs. Geo. C. Gumbart, 830 Beverly Dr., Macomb, Ill.

**Blackwell**—Want inf. on Elizabeth Blackwell believed to be dau. of Samuel Blackwell of S.C., said to have mar. Jacob Dunnam, b. abt. 1750.—Mrs. E. A. Dunnam, P.O. Box 68, Temple, Texas.

**Morris**—Want date of death of Achilles Morris mar. Elizabeth Jarrett 1784, was in Kanawha Valley at early d., pd. taxes in 1824, Cabell Co., W. Va., while liv. in Ind., also names of his ch. their mar. and ch. Want ch. and grch. of Calvery Morris who mar. Mary Jewett 1818, lived in

(Continued on page 1212)

**REWARDS \$600 for FIRST AUTHENTIC PROOFS:** Offered by James W. Emison, Citizens Trust Bldg., Vincennes, Ind. See page numbers in his book (\*) "THE EMISON FAMILIES, REVISED" 1954; Also his Ms (\*\*) "POSEY-WADE-HARRISON FAMILIES" D.A.R. Washington, D.C.: \$100 for PARENTS of JONATHAN HOLMES (1716-1803) also WIFE JENNET (\*p. 161); \$100 for LINE of DESCENT To Wm WESTON CLARKE (1722-1808) from JEREMEY CLARKE (1605-51) of HIS BROTHERS, (\*pp. 166-74); \$100 for PARENTS of RICHARD POSEY (C1733-1820) (Probably JOHN & MARY, not THOS) (\*p. 178) Also \$100 for PARENTS of HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH WADE (\*\*pp. C176-C178-C180T): \$100 for LINE of DESCENT to SARAH DEWITT (1730-1792) (Wife of Wm ALLEN, B-1731) from CHAS DEWITT, Orange Co Va Will Bk. 1-153; 1741. (\*p. 183) (\*\*p. 186A): \$100 for PARENTS & 1st Wife of THOMAS SINCLAIR, d-1818 (\*p. 240): \$100 for FATHER & HIS PARENTS, of SUSANNAH PORTER (1770-1856) (\*p. 260)



**INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT** in the center of Monument Circle. Begun in 1887 and completed in 1901, the monument is an impressive column 284½ feet high. It is exceeded in height only by the Washington Monument in D. C. and the Sam Houston Memorial in Texas. It is considered one of the world's most outstanding works of monumental architecture. Four epochs of Indiana history are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men: George Rogers Clark, the period of the Revolution; Governor James Whitcomb, the War With Mexico; William Henry Harrison, the War of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe; and, Governor Oliver P. Morton, the Civil War. This monument cost the people of Indiana \$600,000. Its basement houses a museum and an elevator carries visitors to an observation room at its top.



# The Hoosier Heritage

by Dolores Billman Hill

INDIANA is our heritage, a land abundant, steeped in history and tradition, and vastly rich in beauty and national resources. With an area of 36,291 square miles, she is generous in length, extending 276 miles from the shore of Lake Michigan to the banks of the Ohio River. A goodly part of the old Northwest Territory went into her making.

This state was born of the seeds of freedom and her banner bears a torch for liberty and enlightenment. She entered the Union in 1816 with a population of 75,000 sturdy pioneers, thus becoming the nineteenth star in the American Flag.

Indiana's menfolk were a stalwart breed of individualists who laid well the foundation of this new state. Her citizens set to work with brawn and zeal to establish a civilization in the wilderness that would insure a good and enduring way of life for future generations.

The early Hoosiers have left everywhere the imprints of their labors and their struggles. They routed the savage, cleared the land and set the plow to it, planted and harvested, and they built homes, churches, schools, hospitals and towns. They constructed their roads from buffalo traces and horse paths.

The generations which followed carried on in the same tradition, yet with ever-broadening vision and a greater scope of services that are the sum and substance of progress. There were also days less plentiful. There were periods of panics and wars to be fought.

In our modern industrial and materialistic age Hoosierland has amazingly in many ways retained its pioneer flavor. While economically agriculture is second to industry as a source of abundant livelihood, the rural atmosphere has been retained. Upstate we sniff the scent of wild roses on prairie breezes and down in the southern knob-lands the aroma of drying tobacco. We Hoosiers still know the silence that is in the lonely Brown County hills. In provocative contrast there is the roar of great industrial plants and steel mills.

Some sturdy pioneer log cabins still stand in the hinterlands, but our multi-laned super-highways are ribboned with sprawling ranch houses. Where a wheat field waved only a few years ago a giant super-market and its parking accommodations now hold forth.

The most distinctive characteristic of the Hoosier of yesterday as well as of today is his fierce insistence on local self-government and home rule. Nowhere else in the North is so much emphasis placed on state sovereignty.

Hoosiers love the arts. They appreciate good music, and thousands trek distances to the state universities to hear the Metropolitan Opera Company or world-famous symphonies in the two great auditoriums. But we still know that pork is king from the scores of truck loads of swine on their way to market which these opera-goers must pass. Hogs demand corn, and in Indiana they do get it in a hurry, for in the sultry dog-days of August the fields of corn tassel overnight in the White River and Wabash bottomlands.

Indiana is a land of paradoxes, but we love her that way!

The state, now tenth in population, has over 4,350,000 citizens, with five cities over 100,000. Its widely diversified industries are being augmented at the rate of more than 10 new plants per month. Industrial production last year totalled five billion dollars, with labor 97% native.

Farm operations last year totalled one billion dollars. 98% of Indiana's 170,000 farms have electric power.

Public education was established in Indiana when she was still a territory. Hoosier colleges, universities, art and music schools are world-famous.

Among distinguished men who have claimed Indiana as their home are George Rogers Clark, William Henry Harrison, Robert Dale Owen, Abraham Lincoln, Lew Wallace, Benjamin Harrison, Wilbur and Orville Wright, David Starr Jordan, Booth Tarkington, George Ade and Cole Porter.

(Continued on page 1220)

# **PAUL REVERE CHAPTER**

**MUNCIE, INDIANA**

*Honors its distinguished member for her outstanding leadership  
and devoted service.*

**MRS. HARRY HOWE WOLF**

**Chapter member for twenty-two years  
Past Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter  
State Chairman of National Defense  
National Vice Chairman of National Defense  
Central District Director  
State Vice Regent of Indiana**

---

**MRS. HARRY HOWE WOLF**

State Regent of Indiana—1955-1958

Muncie, Indiana



With pride and affection, the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution  
dedicate this page to our State Regent.

2. The Cathedral, mother of churches in Indiana, cradle of Liberty in the Northwest, stands on the site of the first church in the territory. Present beautiful church was built in 1826. On the right is the Old French Cemetery, beautiful burial grounds of the Old Cathedral, where rest the remains of many pioneer heroes. On the left is the Cathedral Library, the oldest library in Indiana and contains 5,000 volumes, many printed before 1700.

3. Replica of the building from which the Indiana Territory's first newspaper was published by Elihu Stout on July 31, 1804, under the name *Indiana Gazette*.

4. Home of Vincennes Lodge No. 1 of Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest in the State of Indiana, and the oldest lodge of continuous existence in the Northwest Territory.



## VISIT EN

5. The George Rogers Clark Monument, erected to commemorate the Northwest from the British. It is a monument of the Federal Government, Indian effort of the Federal Government, Indian City of Vincennes, at a cost of \$100,000.

1. George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest Territory, aided by Francis Vigo and Father Gibault, captured Vincennes from the British in 1779.

*Sponsored for Free*

Vincennes Steel Division of  
Industrial Enterprises, Inc.

Schultheis & Sons

Pomeroy Manufacturing  
Central Fibre Company





## VINCENNES

Clark commemorates the winning of the old British flag of Fort Sackville by the joint Government of Indiana, Knox County, and the city of Vincennes, dedicated June 14, 1936.

6. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory (1800-1812), ninth President of the United States, commander during the War of 1812, through his treaties with the Indians, brought peace and white expansion to the Northwest Territory.

7. Vincennes University, first institution of higher education in the Northwest, dates back to 1801. Original cradle of learning and culture in the Indiana Territory. Place of the founding of the Sigma Pi Fraternity on February 26, 1897.

8. Grouseland, beautiful home of William Henry Harrison, the most important building of the Territorial Period of Indiana history. Built in 1803-04, first brick building in Indiana. Now owned by the Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R.

9. The first capital of Indiana Territory from which a territory comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota was governed.

for Chapter, D.A.R., by

by Marion  
Fibre Company

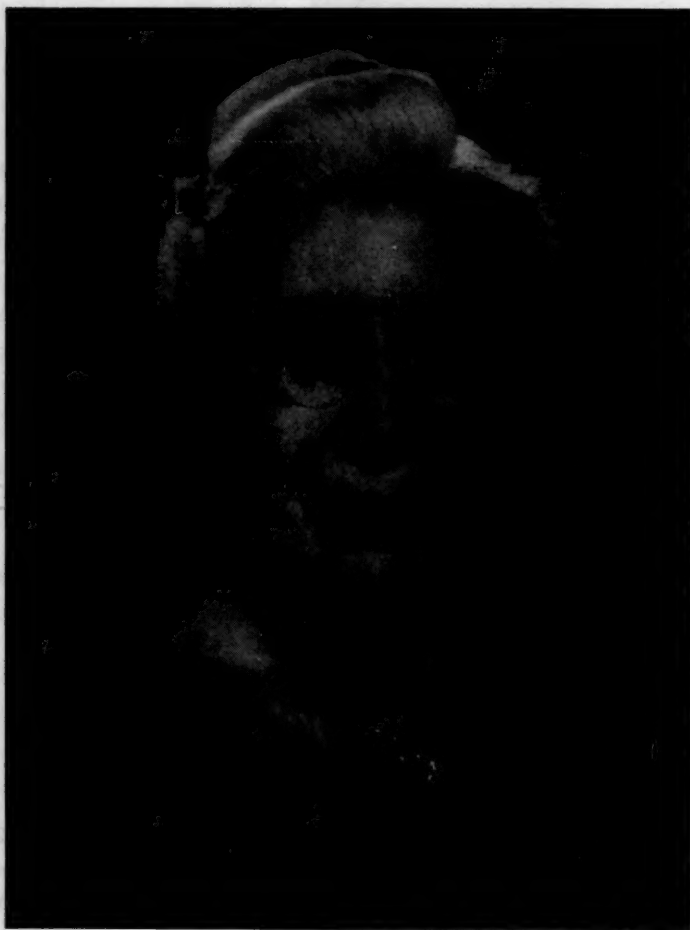
American National Bank

Tip Top Creamery  
Division of Beatrice Foods Co.

**MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE**

*Honorary President General*

Brookville, Indiana



*Photo—Courtesy, Houghton, Oxford, Ohio*

President General .....	1947-1950
Registrar General .....	1944-1947
Vice President General .....	1934-1937
Indiana State Regent. ....	1931-1934

With sincere respect and affection, this page is dedicated to our Honorary President General by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution.

**MRS. HERBERT RALSTON HILL**

*Vice President General*

Indianapolis, Indiana



Vice President General ..... 1955-1958

Indiana State Regent ..... 1952-1955

For her loyal and tireless effort, this page is proudly dedicated to our Vice President General by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution.

## INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

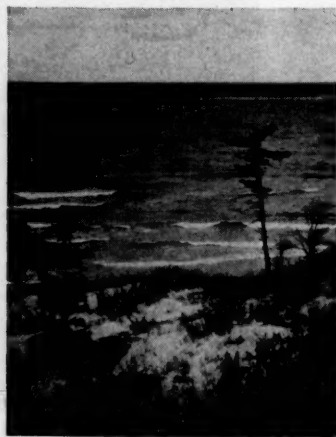
Established 1925



Marker dedicated and presented to the State of Indiana by Indiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution, May 20, 1957



2,182 acres



3 miles of beach

*Photos—Courtesy of Arthur E. Anderson*

Summer playground of more than 300,000 people each year. Located in Porter County, on Indiana highway 12 and 49. The park is noted for drifting sand hills and diversified flora and fauna.

**Indiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution**



# MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA STATE BOARD

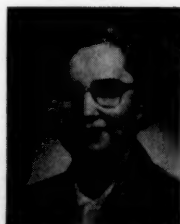
Serving with Mrs. Harry Howe Wolf, State Regent



Mrs. John G. Biel  
*Vice Regent*



Mrs. Reed Boggs  
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Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute  
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Paul Revere Chapter - - - Muncie, Indiana

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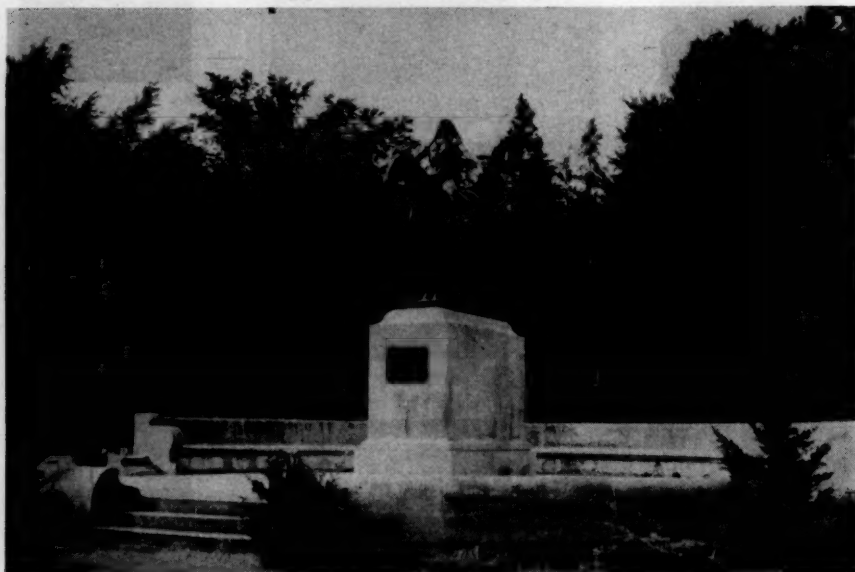
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**MUNCIE, INDIANA**

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*"Appeal to the Great Spirit"*



**Gift to the City of Muncie—From—Mrs. Edmund Burke Ball and Children**

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**Muncie's Only National Bank**

Paul Revere Chapter

Muncie, Indiana

*Greetings to*

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*From*



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Dividends, since 1889, at a rate never yet less than 3% per annum, compounded semi-annually.

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**MUNCIE FEDERAL**  
**SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N.**  
**MAIN & WALNUT STS.**  
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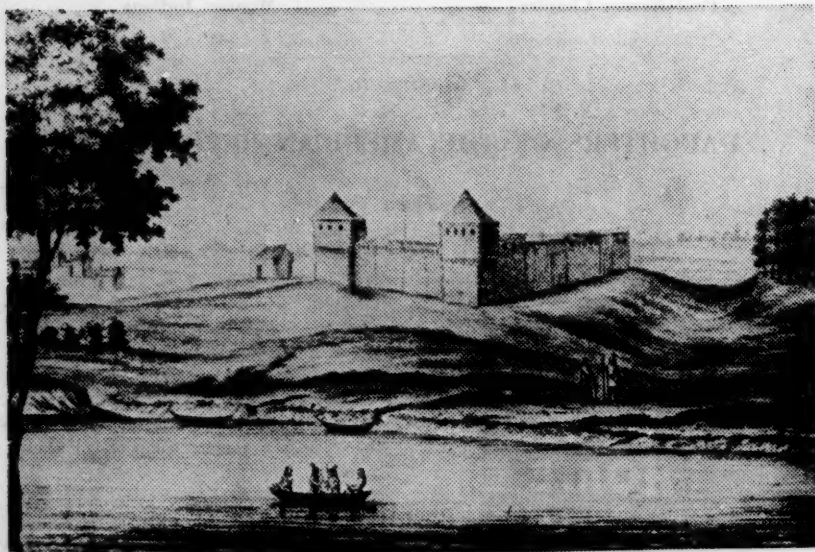
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200 Rooms  
**MUNCIE'S BEST**  
Sleeping rooms with TV, Radio and Air  
Conditioning  
Five Banquet and Meeting Rooms all Air  
Conditioned



## Old Ft. Harrison on the Wabash

Terre Haute, Ind.

Fort Harrison, about two miles north of Terre Haute, was erected in 1811, under the direction of General William Henry Harrison, for whom it was named. The Fort was attacked by the Indians, under British influence, on the night of September 4, 1812, when Captain Zachary Taylor was in command with a force of less than 50 men, women and children, many of whom were ill.

This successful battle was significant because it was the last stand made by the British in their effort to regain the territory captured by General George Rogers Clark in the war of the Revolution. It is worthy of note that the builder of the Fort, General William Henry Harrison, and its defender, General Zachary Taylor, should later have become presidents of the United States.

*And from this fort, Ft. Harrison Chapter takes its name.*

This page courtesy of

**The Terre Haute House    Hunter, Gillam & Hunter**

Successor to the Prairie House 1838

Insurance & Bonds

**COCA-COLA**

**J. W. DAVIS CO.**

Bottlers of "66" and Royal Palm Soda

Largest Greenhouse under glass in the world

**For complete story of Ft. Harrison turn to page 1147**





Enjoy these "Modern"  
**CORN-MEAL BISCUITS**  
 by Clabber Girl!

**CORN MEAL BISCUITS**

Yield: 12 biscuits

1½ cups sifted all-purpose  
 flour

2½ teaspoons Clabber  
 Girl Baking Powder

½ teaspoon salt

½ cup yellow corn meal

⅓ cup shortening

⅔ cup milk

Sift together flour, Baking Powder, and salt into a mixing bowl. Blend in corn meal. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Add milk all at once. Stir lightly with a fork, just enough to moisten all the flour. Knead gently about ¼ minute on lightly floured board. Roll dough ¼ inch thick. Cut with 2-inch cutter. Place on lightly greased baking sheet. Bake in a 450° F. (very hot) oven 12 to 15 minutes.

*\*Do-It-Yourself...*

Remember, it's the fresh ingredients in your home-baked recipe that make things taste better, stay fresh longer.



**CLABBER GIRL**

NOW EXCLUSIVELY KNOWN AS THE BAKING  
 POWDER WITH THE BALANCED DOUBLE ACTION

HULMAN AND COMPANY • TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA



## Honoring MRS. WILLIAM H. SCHLOSSER

Alexander Hamilton Chapter affectionately dedicates this page to its past regent for her inspiration and outstanding leadership.



Past Recording Secretary General, Honorary State Regent and State Regent, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. A member of many patriotic organizations and civic associations she is now giving active service to the National Tuberculosis Association.

This portrait was made in her ancestral home "Forsythia" which dates back more than a century. In the background is a painting done by Caroline Scott Harrison, First President General of N.S.D.A.R. and presented to Mrs. Schlosser in tribute to her service on the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Commission. The gavel she holds is the one used during her term as Indiana State Regent. It was made from a piece of wood from the William Henry Harrison Home in Vincennes and presented by the Francis Vigo Chapter.

## SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



*Historic Council Oak, site of a treaty  
between LaSalle and the Miami Indians*

### SCHUYLER COLFAX CHAPTER

#### HONORS

*With pride and affection our*

#### PAST REGENTS

\*Mrs. Agnes Brown Coen  
\*Mrs. Mary Skillman Hatch  
\*Mrs. Nelson L. Jones  
\*Mrs. Mary Rockhill Alward  
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Mrs. Frank E. Millar, Jr.  
Mrs. John Kuert  
Mrs. Edgar M. Cox, Jr.  
Mrs. William D. Rollison  
Mrs. Ward C. Suttle

\*Deceased

*A Tribute to*  
**CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON**



Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter honors the first President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the wife of the 23rd President of the United States.

Our first lady from Indiana inspired the founding of this first chapter in the state, organized February 21, 1894, which is proud to bear her name.

**CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER**  
**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

---

## CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON

### NEW CHAPTER HOUSE



From the organization on February 21, 1894 until 1913 Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter met in the homes of its members. As its membership increased it became necessary to move to the Propylaeum Club House.

In very early days the hope was expressed that the Chapter might have a home of its own, and a fund for that purpose was started. The Chapter sponsored the printing of a biographical sketch of Caroline Scott Harrison (Mrs. Benjamin) written by Harriet McIntire Foster (Mrs. Chapin C.) first Honorary State Regent of Indiana, to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the Chapter. The sale of these booklets added to the House Fund.

In 1923 the Chapter decided to purchase a suitable structure for chapter use and a building which had been known as the College of Musical Art was secured.

Upkeep of this building in a business location became increasingly difficult after World War II. When Mrs. Paul K. Thiery became Regent in 1953 she urged the Chapter to remodel the house or to sell it and buy or build a house out of the business district. The Chapter voted to sell; a lot was purchased in a residential section; a house was designed and the building shown above completed in August, 1957.

The Chapter was honored by having the House dedicated by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Vice-President General and Honorary Regent of the Chapter, on September 13. Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, State Regent, brought greetings; Mrs. John H. Jefferson, Honorary Regent and Chairman of the Building Committee, presented the completed House to the Chapter. It was accepted for the Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. Jasper P. Scott.

The House has a foyer and meeting room in the central part; office, powder rooms and library-museum in one wing; dining room, kitchen and cloak room in the other.





#### WEDGEWOOD PLATES

Grouseland, the Harrison Mansion, Vincennes, Indiana  
 William Henry Harrison, First Governor Indiana Territory  
 Surrender of Fort Sackville to George Rogers Clark, 1779  
 George Rogers Clark Memorial, Vincennes, Indiana

9½" diameter, \$3.00 each; 10¼" diameter, \$3.50 each  
 Cups and Saucers with matching floral border, \$3.35 each

All items available in rose or blue.

Shipped prepaid and insured

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**FRANCIS VIGO CHAPTER, D. A. R.**

The Harrison Mansion

No. 3 West Scott Street, Vincennes, Indiana

*This space generously sponsored by*  
**SECURITY BANK & TRUST COMPANY**  
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**VINCENNES SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION**

#### OUIBACHE CHAPTER

Attica and Williamsport, Indiana

Named for the French pronunciation of the Indian word—Wabash—its members come from the northern parts of Fountain and Warren Counties. Paul Dresser was so inspired by the beauty of the locality and the view of the river at this point that he wrote "On the Banks of the Wabash" and first introduced it at Mudlavia Springs Hotel near Williamsport. As early as 1823 when lands were first offered in Fountain County there were ten steamboats on the river. Later the Wabash and Erie Canal brought an even greater link with New Orleans and the effect is apparent in the architecture of both towns. Warren County was traversed by Gen. William Henry Harrison on his march to the battle of Tippecanoe and Tecumseh and The Prophet rallied the Indian Tribes under the Council Oak in Attica. Unsurpassed farmlands are found in the river bottoms and on the Grand Prairie of Warren County. Steel, brick, electronic and other industries keep the wheels of progress turning in Attica. The communities are linked to each other and the continent by U.S. Highway #41 and State Route 28.

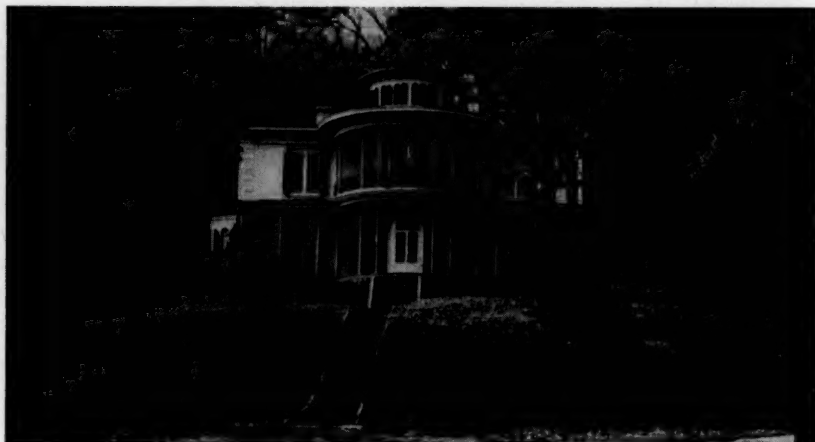
#### FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION of Gary, Indiana

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## HILLFOREST

213 Fifth Street, Aurora, Indiana



Hillforest was built during the flourishing fifties (1852-54) by Thomas Gaff, one of the leading industrialists of the Ohio river valley. This elegant mansion is independent in architectural type, indigenous, well proportioned and one of the most unusual along the length of the Ohio valley. It stands on a wooded hillside affording a magnificent view of Aurora, the beautiful Ohio river and the Kentucky hills.

The bowed effect of the front porticos, the coupled Tuscan columns, the rounded cupola, the elaborate carvings, and the interior staircase which was typical of the better steamboats of the period are responsible for the famous "steamboat" name which has been associated with the house.

The ten acre estate was laid out in the grand manner of the Italian Villa with gardens, a lake, summer house, conservatory, terraces and a stone wall. Hillforest was built at a time when a gentleman was known by the elegance of the house in which he lived. Thomas Gaff engaged in a wide variety of industries including the operation of river barges and steamboats. Among his steamers was the Forest Queen, reputed to have run the Vicksburg blockade.

This magnificent early Victorian monument has recently become the property of the Hillforest Historical Foundation. It is being restored as museum house, and as a community historical and cultural center. It is being preserved by voluntary contributions and memberships of individuals who are interested in the preservation of the American Heritage. Though many restorations have been made, much remains to be accomplished.

Hillforest, located five blocks from the junction of U.S. Highway 50 and scenic river route Indiana 56 in Aurora, is now open to the public. Visitors are most welcome. Adult admissions 50 cents.

*Col. Archibald Lochry Chapter, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is proud to present "Hillforest" through the courtesy of the following Aurora friends:*

**Stedman Foundry and Machine Company, Inc.**  
**Aurora Chamber of Commerce**  
**Mayor of the City of Aurora, Courtney Dicken**

**National Container Corporation**  
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**Alvin C. Taylor, Insurance**  
**First National Bank**

**Ladies Auxiliary, V.F.W., No. 5312**  
**Aurora Casket Company, Inc.**  
**Nathan Chatam, Real Estate**  
**L. L. Booher Insurance Agency**

**Hillforest Historical Foundation**

We, members of Estabrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rockville, Indiana dedicate this page to our ancestors who by their efforts achieved American Independence and made our membership in the N. S. D. A. R. possible.

Name	Ancestor	State
Alexander, Marian Platter (Mrs. Donald)	Edward Brockway 1736-1813	Connecticut
Baldwin, Cara-Jean Borst (Mrs. Chauncey)	Ephraim Story Martin 1745-1833	Massachusetts
Banta, Beatrice Fisher (Mrs. Hugh)	Henry Speers, Jr. 1756-1840	Pennsylvania
Barnes, Mary Colton (Mrs. James)	Allen Ramsey 1764-1845	Pennsylvania
*Behmyer, Mary Griffin (Mrs. R. D.)	Stephen Thomas Hedger 1747-1845	Virginia
Bloomer, Lula Evison (Mrs. J. R.)	Capt. Thomas Green 1760-1822	Rhode Island
Chapman, Louise Brockway (Mrs. Maxwell)	Ethan Pomeroy 1744-1825	Massachusetts
Collings, Mary F. Ferguson (Mrs. Brooks)	John Durham 1742-1817	Virginia
Craven, Besse Hockman (Mrs. Hugh F.)	John Stukee 1742-1818	Pennsylvania
Dooley, Barbara Johnson (Mrs. William R.)	Lt. Joel Hayes 1728-1890	Connecticut
Dooley, Lois Goss (Mrs. D. R.)	Ebenezer Goss 1760-1832	Pennsylvania
Elinich, Thelma Shaffer (Mrs. Bert)	Benjamin Wheeler 1756-1862	Maryland
Gilderland, Helen Pence (Mrs. H. L.)	Henry Sanders 1751-1834	South Carolina
Griffin, Letha Boatman (Mrs. Charles W.)	Barnet Hauck 1740-1799	Pennsylvania
Hancock, Elsie Whipple (Mrs. John W.)	Sgt. Levi Adams 1761-1832	Vermont
Hancock, Marie Hancock (Mrs. Howard L.)	William Fuson 1762-1835	Virginia
Hatch, May Lawrence (Mrs. W. R.)	William McCaughey 1745-1827	Pennsylvania
*Helt, Martha White (Mrs. Allen H.)	Abram White 1762-1853	Pennsylvania
Henderson, Ethel Hargrave (Mrs. Edgar G.)	Capt. David Downs 1736-1813	Connecticut
Holbert, Phyllis Van Huss (Mrs. Paul)	David Todd 1723-1785	Pennsylvania
Jackson, Gladys Phillips (Mrs. Louis)	John Forbes 1739-1820	South Carolina
Kinzer, Lydia Greene (Mrs. John R.)	Capt. Benjamin Remington 1733-1820	Rhode Island
	John Remington 1761-1849	Rhode Island and Connecticut
Lee, Mayme Strong (Mrs.)	Samuel McCampbell 1743-1804	Virginia
Litlick, Nellie Jane McFerron (Mrs. A. S.)	Archibald Thompson 1760-1823	South Carolina
	Shildes Moore 1706-1777	Maryland
*Lucas, Ruth Smiley (Mrs. Paul)	John Burnside 1756-1838	North Carolina
Manwaring, Bernice Canine (Mrs. Luther)	Peter Canine 1752-1841	New Jersey
McFaddin, Emily Ball (Mrs. Howard C.)	Samuel House 1760-1828	Pennsylvania
	James Eagon 1740-1821	Pennsylvania
*McGinnis, Estella Allen (Mrs. W. D.)	Isaac C. Allen 1755-1831	Virginia
*Oldshue, Ruby Smiley (Mrs. William F.)	John Burnside 1756-1838	North Carolina
Overpeck, Blanche Thompson (Mrs. H. M.)	John Remington 1761-1849	Rhode Island and Connecticut
	Capt. Benjamin Remington 1733-1820	Rhode Island
Phillips, May Abbott (Mrs. Vora)	Tobias Tillman 1751-1845	North Carolina
Powers, Madge Thompson (Mrs. Russell E.)	Capt. Benjamin Remington 1733-1820	Rhode Island
Rainwater, Katherine Russell (Mrs. G. W.)	George Sill 1739-1813	Pennsylvania
	Hugh Kennedy 1725-1814	Pennsylvania
	Johannes Christianus Waldechmidt 1755-1814	Pennsylvania
*Ramsey, Ethel Nevins (Mrs. Arthur)	Stephen Thomas Hedger 1747-1845	Virginia
Reeder, Berenice Acree (Mrs. Harry)	Henry Speers 1756-1840	Pennsylvania
Rierden, Pauline Detrick (Mrs. Walter)	Thomas Shores, Jr. 1733-1795	Kentucky
Sayles, Elfa Greene (Mrs. Stewart K.)	Capt. Benjamin Remington 1733-1820	Rhode Island
Stoops, Jo Ann Schwin (Mrs. Robert L.)	Daniel Prosser 1744-1829	Pennsylvania
*Stryker, Mary Katherine Spencer (Mrs. Paul F.)	John Burnside 1756-1838	North Carolina
Thomas, Josephine Rubush (Mrs. Frank R.)	Daniel Prosser 1744-1829	Pennsylvania
Thomasmeyer, Gladys Adams (Mrs. Earl)	Josiah Dolloff 1754-1830	New Hampshire
Van Huss, Mona McFarland (Mrs. Enos)	Thomas A. White 1739-1820	Pennsylvania
Welch, Emma M. Gilkeson (Mrs. Homer V.)	Capt. Benjamin Remington 1733-1820	Rhode Island
Sutherland, Jeanette Ellen Moore (Mrs. A. R.)	Phillip Hathaway 1731-1777	New Jersey

#### Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution buried in

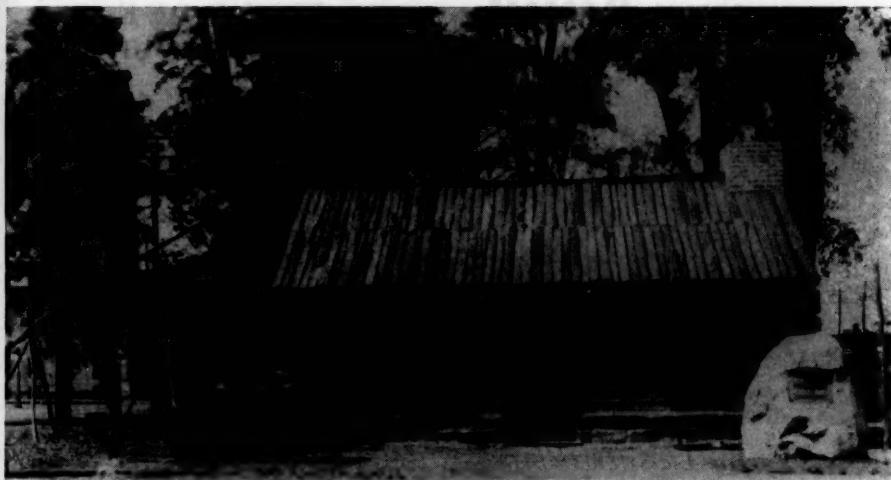
##### PARKE COUNTY

*Allen, Isaac B. 3-15-1755	D. 12-15-1831	Wolf Creek Cemetery (Stone)
Scott County, Virginia		Sugar Creek Twp.
*Burnside, John B. 9-10-1752	D. 2-17-1838	Portland Mills Cemetery (S)
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania		Greene Twp.
Davis, William B. 1-12-1761	D. Pension paid last 9-13-1834	
Worcester County, Maryland		
Duncan, Jesse B. abt. 1754	D. 2-10-1848	Rockville Cemetery
North Carolina		Adams Twp.
Ephland, David B. abt. 1751	D. Pension paid to 9-4-1837	
probably North Carolina		
Evins, David B. 5-23-1763	D. 8-11-1838	probably buried in Florida Twp.
Augusta County, Virginia		
Ghormley, Joseph B. 1758	D. Pension paid to 11-11-1843	
Cumberland County, Pennsylvania		
Haslet (Haslett) Samuel B. 1764	D. 19-6-1846	Portland Mills Cemetery (S)
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania		Greene Twp.
*Hedger, Stephen Thomas B. 3-25-1747	D. 12-5-1845	Adams Cemetery (S)
Somerset County, New Jersey		Florida Twp.
Hines, Jacob (Jacobus) B. 10-28-1752	Pension allowed from Parke Co.	
Newcastle County, Delaware		
Judd, John B. abt. 1761	D. 4-3-1826 in Parke Co.	
Lane, Larkin B. 2-23-1762	D. abt. 1847	Farm N. of Bellmore (S)
Spotsylvania County, Virginia		Greene Twp.
Martin, John B.	D. 1827	Martin Cemetery
South Carolina		Union Twp.
Mitchell, William B. 10-20-1746	D. 1836	New Discovery Cemetery (S)
Essex County, Virginia		Adams Twp.
Musgrove, Samuel B. 6-27-1760	D. 4-3-1847	Family Graveyard
Loudoun County, Virginia		Howard Twp.
Shaw, John B. abt. 1763	D.	
Stringham, Daniel B. 1764	D. 8-6-1841	Johnson Burying Ground (S)
Wallkill, New York		Florida Twp.
Tucker, John B. 1751	D. Pension allowed 1832 in Liberty Twp.	
Gloucester, Rhode Island		
Van Sante, John B. 5- -1762	D.	
Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York		
Wilkins, George B. 3-6-1758	D.	
Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania		

##### VERMILLION COUNTY

*White, Abram (Abraham) B. 6-21-1762	D. 6-22-1853	Helt Prairie Cemetery (S)
Washington County, Maryland		Helt Twp.

## MIRIAM BENEDICT CHAPTER, LA PORTE, INDIANA



This replica of the first cabin in La Porte was erected on the original site in 1932, in memory of the pioneers of the area and marked with the large boulder and bronze tablet by Miriam Benedict Chapter. The original cabin was built in October 1832 by George Thomas and was occupied by his family of eleven members. He was the first Clerk and Recorder of La Porte County and in this cabin was held the first session of the County Commissioners.

*This page sponsored by the following:*

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Manufacturers of  
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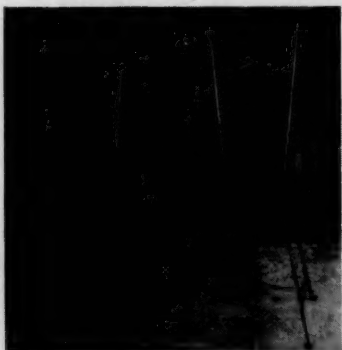
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Commercial Food Preparing  
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choose **KOCH**  
Metalcraft



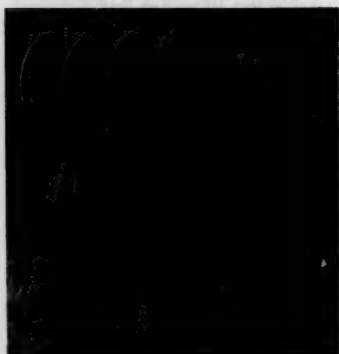
Ornamental  
Chairs

for Leisure Living



Empress  
Eugenie  
Bench

at better stores everywhere



Vanity  
Bench

**GEORGE KOCH SONS, INC.**  
Evansville 4, Indiana

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Bessie King Hornaday.....	1926-1928
Hazel Reid Gennett.....	1928-1930
Helen Conner Brown.....	1930-1932
Hollys Peelle Hudson.....	1932-1934
Olive Cooper Pearce.....	1938-1940
Marjorie Mickle Eudaly.....	1942-1944
Catherine Minter Ronney.....	1944-1946
Nellie DePew Myers.....	1946-1948
Maud Eby Farlow.....	1948-1950
Pauline Thornburg King.....	1950-1952
Edna Rautsaw Campbell.....	1952-1954
Ruby Connaway Rees.....	1954-1956

### THE RICHMOND INDIANA CHAPTER

Honors the Indiana State Officers  
MRS. JEROME POWERS—Regent

Greetings from  
IRVINGTON CHAPTER, D. A. R.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

In Memory of  
ALTA FALLS SAMUELS  
Nat. Old Trails, Cambridge City, Ind.

In Memory of  
MISS DRUSILLA CRAVENS  
Madison, Ind.

In Memory of  
Elsie Shirley Texter and Lyrrel Hayhurst Brown  
Obadiah Taylor Chapter, Lowell, Indiana

In Memory of  
MRS. FRANCIS H. MORRISON  
Miriam Benedict Chapter, La Porte, Indiana

OUIBACHE CHAPTER  
On the Banks of the Wabash  
Attica and Williamsport, Indiana



200th ANNIVERSARY

## GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE



The statue of General de Lafayette on the northeast corner of the public square in Lafayette, Indiana, is one of the first monuments undertaken by Lorado Taft, famous American sculptor. This thriving Hoosier city, situated on the banks of the Wabash, was named by its founders, in May 1825, for Lafayette whose last visit to this country was then in progress. The city has observed, in 1957, the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Revolutionary War hero.

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*Sponsored by:*

**THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF  
THE GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER**

**LAFAYETTE, INDIANA**

[ 1199 ]

## VEEDERSBURG, INDIANA

**THE HUB OF FOUNTAIN COUNTY**

**POPULATION 2500**

The town of Veedersburg was laid out in 1871 by Christopher Keeling, William L. D. Cochran and Peter S. Veeder, for whom the town was named, Veedersburg, located at the intersection of the Peoria and Eastern Division of the New York Central and the Nickle Plate Railroads and on U. S. Highways #41 and #136, makes it an ideal location for small industries. Veedersburg is also in the center of a very rich farming section of western Indiana.

Veedersburg churches, schools and civic organizations contribute much to gracious and cultural living.

Veedersburg Chapter, D.A.R. was organized in April, 1921. At present, there are forty-three members, living in the Kingman, Hillsboro and Veedersburg communities. Through the years, Veedersburg Chapter has striven to achieve all goals set by State and National Societies. The chapter has attained the Honor Roll each year since the Honor Roll has been inaugurated. One member of Veedersburg Chapter, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, has served as State Regent, and also as Historian General.

---

*Veedersburg Chapter thanks the following sponsors:*

**THE VEEDERSBURG STATE BANK**

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*Veedersburg and Indianapolis*

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**WABASH VALLEY FLOWER SHOP**

**GEORGIA CAMPBELL, CHAPTER MEMBER**

*5 miles west on #136*

**JOHNSON SERVICE STATION**

*Kingman, Indiana*



## GOD'S ACRE

In the heart of bustling Indiana University campus in Bloomington is tiny Dunn Cemetery known to generations of students as "God's Acre." Here are buried three sisters who aided in the American Revolution. They are Elloner Dunn, Jannette Irvin, and Agness Alexander, descendants of Elder William Brewster who arrived from England in 1620 aboard the Mayflower.

Born in Virginia where their parents had settled, the Brewster sisters (their maiden name) aided the Colonies by providing food, shelter, clothing and even melted down pewter for bullets for the soldiers.

Apparently, they came with their husbands, Samuel Dunn, Samuel Irvin, and James Alexander respectively, to establish homes in the West, and settled in Bloomington.

The three are buried side by side in the cemetery in which by decree, only relatives of the family may be interred. A stone marker set in the wall marks their graves.

The wooded land sold to Indiana University for the building of the present campus was owned by the Dunns. The only stipulation of the sale was that the cemetery remain intact.

For many years, a secluded spot in the wooded campus with the University constantly growing around it, the cemetery has come to recent prominence with the building of a non-denominational chapel for use by students of all creeds and races. The chapel, instigated by a retired minister, Dr. Frank O. Beck, is built of native limestone and is nestled so naturally in the rolling landscape beside the cemetery, it looks as if it has always been there. A walk connecting the two has been created, and the stone wall surrounding the chapel is identical to that encircling the cemetery.

Now, the chapel and cemetery sit together, peaceful and serene amid the hustle of campus life—links between the present and the past.

*Sponsored by:*

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**Jonathan Jennings Chapter, D.A.R.**  
 Indianapolis, Indiana  
 Organized Nov. 4, 1937

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*A Boarding School for Boys,  
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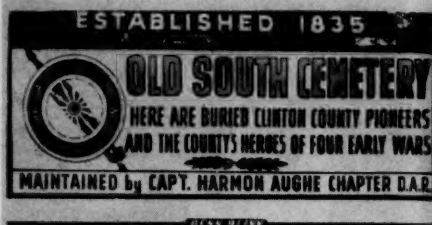
*Greetings*

**GENERAL THOMAS POSEY CHAPTER**

Mt. Vernon, Indiana

*Greetings from*

**WEST FORK CHAPTER**  
 Greene County, Indiana



The oldest monument in this cemetery  
 is dated 1811.

o/o

*This space contributed by members of*

**Captain Harmon Aughe Chapter  
 D.A.R.**

FRANKFORT, INDIANA

*Greetings from*

**OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER**

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**HISTORICAL DURBIN HOTEL**

A Haven for Traveler for Over a Century

*Excellent Food*

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 Also Under Durbin Management

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 for fourteen years of perfect attendance

*Honoring*

**MRS. W. HARVEY GOSTLIN**

Organizing Regent

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 Hammond, Ind.

Liberty, Indiana, Birthplace of  
 General Ambrose E. Burnside  
**BENJAMIN DUBOIS CHAPTER**

*Greetings from*

**NANCY KNIGHT CHAPTER**  
 Hartford City, Indiana

*Compliments of*

**ANN ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER**  
 Jeffersonville, Indiana



### SHILOH METHODIST CHURCH SINCE 1815

The first log building erected by Methodists in Gibson County, Indiana, was at Shiloh, in Washington township, when Indiana was still Northwest Territory. The present church is the third structure built in the same churchyard. The second log building was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the present frame building in 1893.

The Whitewater Circuit, of the Ohio District, Old Western Conference, was the first Methodist circuit in Indiana. John Scripps, an itinerant preacher in the circuit in 1815 was probably the first to hold services here. We have reason to believe it is the oldest church in Gibson County to occupy the same churchyard.

*Courtesy of*

**General John Gibson Chapter—Gibson County, Indiana**

*This page made possible by the following:*

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*Honoring*  
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**Daughters of the American Revolution**  
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 Organized December 16, 1897  
 Charter Number 371

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**VEEDERSBURG CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
 Veedersburg, Indiana

*Richard Henry Lee*

Chapter of D.A.R.  
 of  
 Covington, Indiana

*Honoring our Regent*  
**MRS. W. A. JOHNSON**

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*Greetings from*

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**Located in Newton County, Indiana**  
**Crossroads of the Mid-West**

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**ONE-A-DAY (Brand) MULTIPLE  
 VITAMINS** supply *all* the vita-  
 mins children or grownups  
 normally need to take.



**BACTINE®**, the mod-  
 ern spray-on anti-  
 septic. Doesn't hurt  
 or stain. For cuts,  
 scratches, minor  
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**MILES LABORATORIES, INC.**

ELKHART, INDIANA

...for Better Health

## LAFAYETTE SPRING CHAPTER

(Organized June 9, 1926)

PERRY COUNTY, INDIANA

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and—



Courtesy Swiss Studio—Tell City

*Presenting—*

(1) Our “*DAR-LING*” Clean-up Squad:—

At Perry County’s most historic spot—which gave us our name, LAFAYETTE SPRING—and our “Number One” Project henceforth—(site conveyed to us by warranty deed—Indiana State Highway Dept., Jan. 5, 1957).

(2) *Our Sponsors:—*

Lauer Floral Co.—“Say it with Flowers”—Tell City-Rockport.  
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Werner Motor Co.—“Indiana’s Oldest Ford Dealer”—Tell City.  
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Tell City Chair Co.—Established 1865—See your Dealer.  
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——Finch Funeral Home—Phone 14—Tell City.  
Gerber’s Home Furnishings—Cannelton-Tell City.  
The News Publishing Co., Inc.—Tell City-Cannelton.

(3) *Our Thanks to All—*

Bernice Snyder (H. L.), Regent—Cannelton  
Leora Hilt (Miss), Junior Past Regent—Tell City.

## Schuyler Colfax Chapter, South Bend, Indiana

honors Pierre Navarre Society, C.A.R.

*for patriotic devotion;*

and earnest endeavor to increase its membership

**Senior President: Mrs. Earl May**

**Ass't President: Mrs. M. R. Balis**

**Junior President: Shari Busse**

Carter Archambeault—Mary, Martha & Nancy Balis—Susan Burkhalter—Shari, William & Fred Busse—Charlane Colip—Julie Cunningham—Gary, Robin & Quincy Erickson—Mary Green—Gwendolyn Garwood—Susan Hinman—Jerry, William & Marmaduke Hobbs—Charlotte Jardine—Constance, Kathryn & Margaret Martin—Susan Maurer—Kathryn & Douglas May—Madlynn & Robert Meeks—Dan & Frank Millar—Susan Mitchell—George & Stevens Montooth—Georgia & Margaret Robinson—Donald Sandler—JoAnn & Barbara Schrop—Sandra Schwalm—Virginia Sparks—David & Fritz Vaughn—Florence & Louise Wisman—Alana Worm.

*Congratulations to the D.A.R.*

*Serving the Nation Since 1890*

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*In Memory of*

**MRS. MARK A. DAWSON**

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Indianapolis, Indiana

*In honor of our living charter members*

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**Marie Frisbee Myer**    **Mindwell C. Wilson**  
Charles Carroll Chapter, Delphi, Indiana

Courtesy of  
**CORNELIA COLE FAIRBANKS CHAPTER**  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Courtesy of  
**DESARDEE CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
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Greetings from  
**DR. MANASSAH CUTLER CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
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**PIANKESHAW CHAPTER**  
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Visit William Henry Harrison Mansion  
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Greetings from  
**JOHN WALLACE CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
Bedford, Indiana

Honoring Our Past Regents  
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Compliments of  
**JULIA WATKINS BRASS CHAPTER**  
Crown Point, Indiana

Greetings from  
**LAFAYETTE SPRINGS CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
Tell City and Cannelton, Indiana

Greetings from  
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New Castle, Indiana

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**WINCHESTER CHAPTER**  
Winchester, Indiana

## JULIA WATKINS BRASS CHAPTER

Crown Point, Indiana

The members of the Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wish to honor with gratitude and just pride their patriot ancestors who so worthily aided in achieving American Independence.

Ancestor	State	Ancestor	State
Robert Bedwell	Delaware	Andrew Malone	Maryland
Capt. Samuel Bliss, Sr.	Massachusetts	John Meriam	Massachusetts
David Bryant	New Jersey	Jacob Myers	Pennsylvania
Ebenezer Chandler	New Hampshire	Lt. John Orton	Connecticut
Benjamin Clark	Massachusetts	George Overpeck, Jr.	Pennsylvania
Zacheus Cluss	Massachusetts	Christian Peters	Virginia
David Dinwiddie	Pennsylvania	Jonathan Read	Massachusetts
Benjamin Doggett	Virginia	John Scarborough	Virginia
Robert Ellis	North Carolina	Nehemiah Smith	Rhode Island
James Fyffe, Sr.	Maryland	Thomas Standish	Connecticut
Jabez Goodspeed	Massachusetts	Shubel Sumner	Connecticut
Phillip Greeley	New Hampshire	Adonijah Taylor	Massachusetts
Baltzer Hess	Pennsylvania	Daniel Taylor	New Jersey
John Houston	Maine	Stephen Temple	Massachusetts
Samuel Howard	Virginia	Col. George Waller	Virginia
Felix Hughes	Pennsylvania	Erza Warren	Connecticut
Ebenezer Hyde	Connecticut	Abner Waters	Connecticut
Robert Jackson	Pennsylvania	Jan Westervelt	New Jersey
Bethuel Lilly	Massachusetts	Anthony Whitcomb	Massachusetts
Ezekial Main	Connecticut		

1907



1957

**LONE TREE CHAPTER, D.A.R.**  
GREENSBURG, INDIANA

### State Activities

(Continued from page 1158)

Bigelow Chapter were dressing a doll to be sold at the Junior Bazaar at Congress and Parson Roby Chapter is also sending a doll with elaborate wardrobe, the proceeds from the sale of these dolls to be added to the Helen Pouch Scholarship and credited to Massachusetts D.A.R.

Mrs. William Gregory, President of the Children of the American Revolution, reported on Bill 143, providing that the Governor of Massachusetts shall annually proclaim February as American History Month, which has passed the Massachusetts General Court. As it does not become law for 90 days, Mrs. George C. Houser,

### Honoring

**Mrs. Maurice E. Cull**

Senior State President of the twenty-one Indiana Societies of the Children of the American Revolution.

### THANKS TO INDIANA

Our sincere congratulations and compliments go to the Indiana Daughters. Under the direction of Mrs. Henry H. Wolf, State Regent, and Mrs. Robert E. Simpers, State Advertising Chairman, who compiled and processed the ads. Of the 93 Chapters—61 Chapters sent ads approximately worth \$3,705.00.

a sponsor of the bill, obtained a special copy of the proclamation which will be sent to the National D.A.R. Museum.

On Thursday afternoon, the Memorial service for deceased members was conducted by Mrs. James R. Turner, State Councillor and Past State Chaplain. While names were read, two pages, Mrs. Roland Weeks, Chairman, and Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, placed white carnations on a cross of green. Norma Guist Cleary was soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian, State Chairman of American Music.

Hon. Charles Gibbons, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, spoke at the afternoon session on, "The Citizens' Responsibility in Government." He defined government as

(Continued on page 1216)



## Book Review

*The Black Dog Trail* by Tillie Karns Newman... published by The Christopher Publishing House, Boston. . . . \$3

This is the story of the Osage Indian; of two great chiefs and what they did for their people. Chief Black Dog 1st labored long and hard for his tribe and his work was carried further by his son Chief Black Dog, 2d.

Piece by piece through histories, libraries and living people, the life of Black Dog has been traced by Mrs. Newman. Until now no biographer has undertaken the assembling and reconciling of dates and material into a narrative long enough to do justice to those two Indian chiefs.

Chief Black Dog 1st was regarded as a natural leader by his people and they followed his advice about trading at the Chouteau Post in Salina. It was he who conceived and engineered the Black Dog Trail which the Osages used for hunting and mourning parties. He directed the building of a race track for the young braves to develop speed in running and other athletics. Young Black Dog, like his father, was illiterate but his natural wit and slow anger enabled him to have sufficient wisdom for the problems of his people. The young chief cooperated with the white man in every way to help educate his people. Chief Black Dog, the Second, died in 1910 but he lived long enough to see his people living in modern homes and to lend his influence with the Osage Nation towards making an oil and gas lease on their land, making them the wealthiest of all Indian tribes.

Mrs. Newman is currently National Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Western Division and she has been a member of the Continental Congress Press Relations Committee.

*Seven Homes Had I . . . The Experiences of a Foreign Service Wife . . .* by Eleanor Swann Mitchell . . . Exposition Press Inc., 306 Fourth Ave., New York 16 . . . 172 pages . . . \$3

Here is a delightful book written by one of our members, Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, a former regent of Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mitchell was the seventh child of Lucy Digges Long and Cromwell Orrick Swann of Richmond, Virginia. Her sister was Mrs. Swann Sinclair, National Chairman of the

D.A.R. MAGAZINE in the early thirties and who was also National President of the C.A.R.

Eleanor Mitchell loves life. Her husband is a New Englander whose ancestors came from New Bedford, Massachusetts. As a Foreign Service Officer, the Mitchells lived in Mexico, in French Canada, in the South West on the Mexican border; in Belgium; in Spain and for 25 years have lived in Brookline, Mass. after Mr. Mitchell's retirement. This is the story of her adventures in housekeeping in several lands; of how she reared her two sons and a daughter abroad.

It will make a delightful Christmas gift for any D.A.R. member. In the final chapter about New England Mrs. Mitchell tells about joining the D.A.R. and how much it has meant to her. Delightfully humorous, touchingly sweet, it is Eleanor Mitchell as we know her!

## For Press Chairmen— Names Make News

It costs money to run a newspaper. There must be advertisements to turn a profit and there must be circulation to attract advertisers and there must be real news of a varied nature to interest subscribers. Therefore as much news as possible must be printed and the rule is "Keep it short." Avoid adjectives and glowing tributes. If it takes more than a typewritten page, double spaced, look your copy over carefully. What can be deleted? Be sure to answer who, what, why, when, where and how but don't go into ecstasies over anything. State the facts using simple language.

Names make news and this is true on city dailies as well as on small town papers. People like to see their names in print. A person whose name is in the paper will buy not one, but several copies. And so editors realize that names help circulation. So it will be worth your while to submit *all* of the names of your guests, or committee chairmen or delegates or other people involved, whenever you are reporting chapter news.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma sent in approximately \$560.00 worth of ads for this issue under the leadership of Mrs. Earl Foster, State Regent. Mrs. F. E. Bowen is State Advertising Chairman. Of the 38 Chapters, 22 Chapters sent ads.

## HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Julia H. Creevey, Regent of *Aloha Chapter* in Honolulu has sent us their chapter year book. This chapter was organized March 5, 1897. Their programs, far across the waters are all D.A.R.—Current Territorial Legislation, a Paul Revere card party, a talk by a former principal of St. Mary's School; Monuments and Markers in Honolulu and on July 3 the fourth annual S.A.R.-D.A.R. banquet. (That's an idea for the folks at home!) Approved Schools, Genealogical Records, American Music. Elsewhere is published a prayer given by the Reverend Thomas L. Crosby, D.D., of the Central Union Church in Honolulu at their Constitution Day service last year.

Mrs. Pauline Edwards Bell of *Stephen Heard Chapter*, Elberton, Georgia, tells us of that chapter's efforts on patriotic celebrations and reports that Mr. Melvin Gorman of Radio Station WSGC has been very cooperative as well as the local paper, the Elberton Star. Mrs. Bell says that she never forgets to thank the editor of the paper and the radio announcer for coverage and suggests that other chapters always make it a point to do so.

The *Esther Lowrey Chapter* of Independence, Kansas, on June 14 dedicated a bronze plaque commemorating the name of General Richard Montgomery, a Revolutionary War hero for whom Montgomery County in Kansas was named. Mrs. Merritt Wyckoff, regent, presided and Mrs. R. R. Bittman, recognized as an authority on historical events in southeast Kansas, was program speaker of the day. Present also was General Richard Montgomery who was named for the war hero and who was the first commanding officer of the Independence Army Air Field. At one time, historians say, there was a question as to whether Montgomery County was named for James Montgomery, a colonel in the Civil War or Richard Montgomery, a general in the Revolutionary War. However, according to a resolution adopted by the Kansas House on February 21, 1867, the honor belongs to the Revolutionary War hero. Montgomery was a British Officer but quit the service and returned to America, remembering the beautiful farm land outside of New York City. He sold his commission in the British Army

and at the age of 36 purchased a 67-acre farm near Yonkers, N.Y. In 1775 he was elected a member of the provincial congress and was in action shortly under Major General Schuyler at Montreal. The General became ill and Montgomery was in command of raw New England troops, which took Montreal and whose next objective was Quebec. The attack took place on New Year's Eve and the General was killed. Mrs. Bittman believes that an admirer of the general was responsible for pushing through the resolution to name Montgomery County for the general. The Esther Lowrey Chapter obtained wonderful publicity for the event.

Many family associations are held during the summer. The annual *John H. Tynes family* reunion was held in June at Many, Louisiana. The genealogist and historian is Miss Jewel Paul of Goram, La. *The Gilliam Reunion* met in July at the East Texas Fair Grounds. Mabel Wilson, 406 East Dodge, Tyler, Texas, is secretary and would like any news of Gilliam descendants.

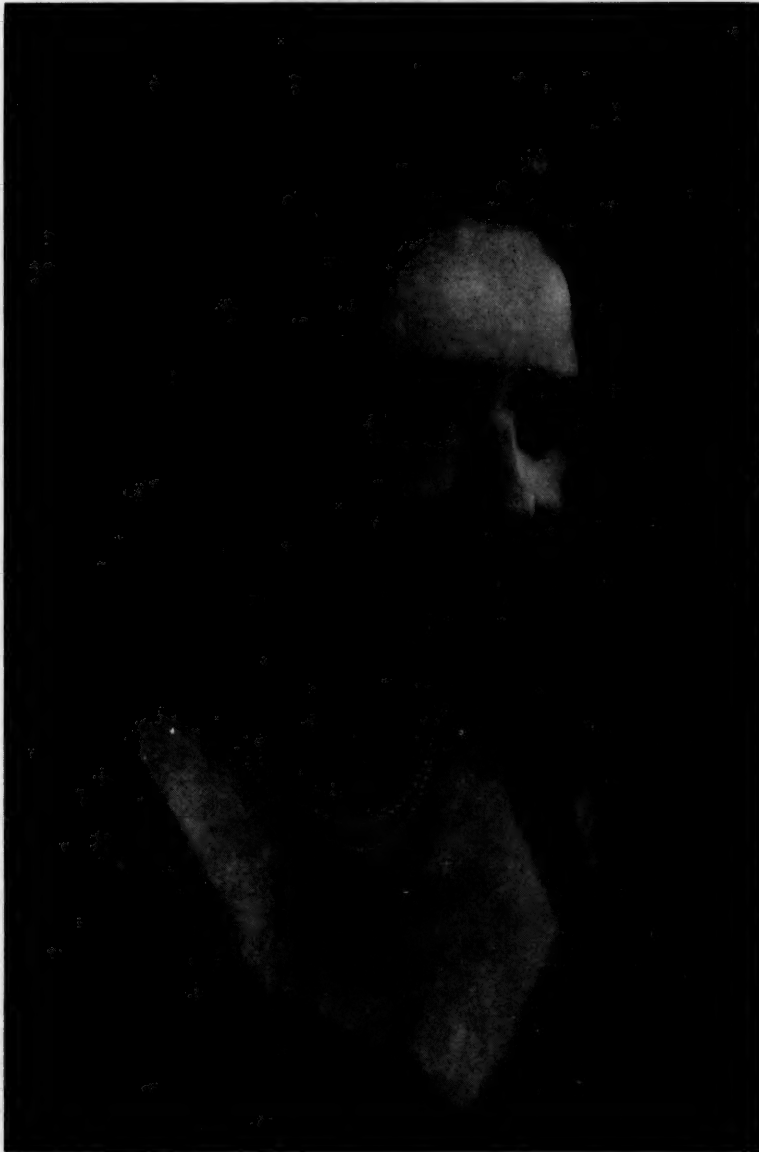
Mrs. *Charles H. Watson* of Evanston, Illinois, calls our attention to the fact that at the Evanston Hospital, a baby born there is enrolled for one dollar as a member of the Baby Alumni. The parents are given a family tree in black and white print, suitable for coloring and framing and ready to be filled out with the names of the infants antecedents. Each baby alumnus is remembered on succeeding birthdays by a card with a renewal envelope. This is one way to insure family genealogy.

Mrs. *Lelia D. Emig*, 1765 P. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., reports that as she has lost her eyesight and cannot read our magazine, she cannot renew her subscription. She has been a subscriber since 1911 and has a complete set of magazines to date. If anyone is interested in purchasing them, please contact her. This is a wonderful opportunity for chapters who have chapter houses and do not have a set of magazines.

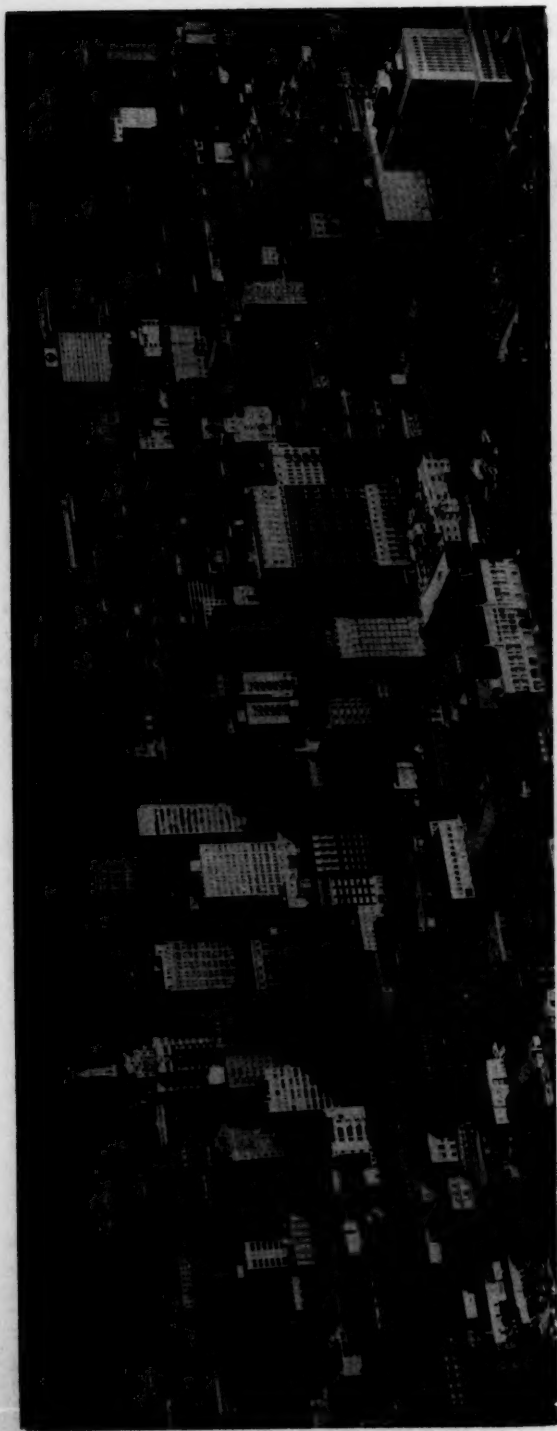
We had many letters concerning the Editor's Corner in the July issue but the most interesting came from *Alyene West-all Prehn*, 1st Vice Regent, *Alliance* (Continued on page 1232)

## MRS. EARL FOSTER

State Regent of Oklahoma



The Oklahoma Daughters dedicate this page with pride, to Mrs. Earl Foster, our beloved State Regent.



### TULSA—AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY

Tulsa, whose modern towers sprouted from a cluster of huts thrown up at a rail crossing little more than a half century ago, is one of the modern marvels of community building. From a hamlet of 1,390 in 1900, Tulsa became the 51st largest city in the nation in 1950, and ranked as the 11th fastest growing city from 1950 through 1954. Its population now is estimated at 226,700.

Oil furnished Tulsa's springboard from anonymity to fame—it is the acknowledged Oil Capital of the World, but visionary planning has established it as the marketing, manufacturing and cultural center for a large

area of the Southwest. Aviation industries employ almost as many workers as the oil industry, and the city is well served by rail lines and a growing highway and turnpike system.

Tulsa is the home of the University of Tulsa, St. Benedictine Heights College, Philbrook Art Center, the Gilcrease Museum, and the highly-rated Tulsa Philharmonic. We salute the two chapters of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION active in the city; Tulsa Chapter and The Rev. John Robinson Chapter.

*Courtesy—First National Bank and Trust Co. of Tulsa*

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WELCOME TO TULSA

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**BUSINESS** *and*  
**PLEASURE** *in*  
**TULSA** *means . . .*

# **THE MAYO**

*Tulsa's world-famous* **HOTEL**

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## **JOHN ZINK CO.**

equipment for every  
heating & power need.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

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I collect pre-1920 postcards. I will pay 2¢ each for holiday or  
transportation cards, \$3.50 for a filled album.

## **MRS. J. H. POE**

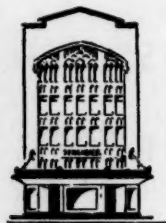
2430 So. Owasso Pl., Tulsa, Okla. *Regent.*

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The Tulsa Chapter wishes to express appreciation  
to those who so generously advertised on our pages.

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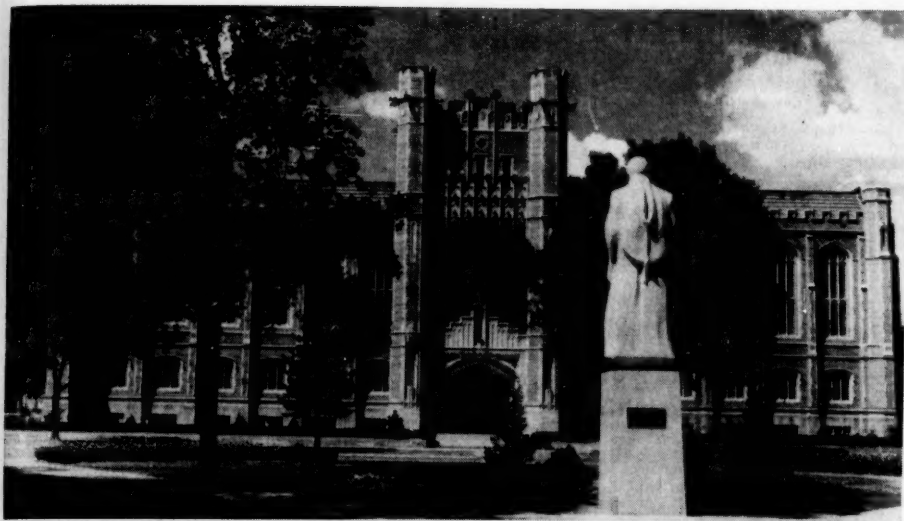


*We have been in Tulsa over forty years. The Seidenbach family has been in America nearly two hundred years . . . since 1768 . . . and courtesy is its watchword.*

*Let us show you high fashion at revolutionary prices.*

*Seidenbach's*

*One of America's Great Specialty Stores*



## UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA LIBRARY

Scene of an award for competence in the use of source material in the history and contemporary life of Oklahoma which is presented annually on Statehood Day, November 16, to a graduate student by the Southern District Oklahoma Society, N.S.D.A.R.

THE PURPOSE of the award is to advance the general aims and basic ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution; to open up a new horizon of influence for the state society; to foster among graduate students a keener interest in the use and preservation of original source materials for the study of Oklahoma; and to stimulate a further public awareness that what is past is prologue.

### Sponsored by the Southern District - Oklahoma Society - NSDAR

#### ANNE LEE CHAPTER

Altus, Oklahoma

#### ARDMORE CHAPTER

Ardmore, Oklahoma

#### BLACK BEAVER CHAPTER

Norman, Oklahoma

#### CHICKASHA CHAPTER

Chickasha, Oklahoma

#### DUNCAN CHAPTER

Duncan, Oklahoma

#### ELLIOTT LEE CHAPTER

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#### FRANCIS SCOTT WALKER CHAPTER

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#### HOBART CHAPTER

Hobart, Oklahoma

#### LAWTON CHAPTER

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Durant, Oklahoma

#### MULLILY-OKA CHAPTER

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Greetings from  
**OKEMAH D. A. R. CHAPTER**  
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Greetings from  
**OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER D.A.R.**

Mrs. Harry C. Stallings, Regent  
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"A Burch Book." Edwin W. Burch, author  
 Official Revolutionary War Records of: Jonathan, Henry,  
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Mayflower lines to Richard Warren, Giles and Stephen  
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**Mrs. Edwin W. Burch**

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## State Activities

(Continued from page 1208)

a guarantee of our liberties. Citing the small percentage of people who vote, he said we should take our government seriously. Our opinions are valuable to our representatives because many bills are introduced which affect us in some way.

Mrs. Stanley R. Kingman, State Chairman of Resolutions, offered two resolutions, to reaffirm faith in principles of Americanism, also that Sundays and legal holidays be observed with greater seriousness and deeper reverence.

The banquet was held in the Oval Room where the assemblage was entertained with vocal selections by Miss Yong-Soon-Lee of Korea, gowned exquisitely in native costume, and Mr. Steven Pankin, tenor, accompanied by Mrs. Gulesian. The numbers included "The Spring Interlude" and "Dream Ship Sailing," the latter written by Mrs. Gulesian. Mrs. Graham presented State Officers and guests, including Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Vice President General, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, Mrs. Herman Weston, State Regent of Vermont, and Miss Katherine Matthies, National Chairman of Conservation. Mrs. Joseph Tiberio, State Chairman of Radio and Television, and Regent of Framingham Chapter, presented Mr. John Gentry of Radio Station WKOX, Framingham, who directed an amusing parody of, "I've Got A Secret." The panel included Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Mrs. Howard W. Hopwood, Mrs. George F. Hughes, and Mrs. George S. Tolman, III; contestants were Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Mrs. Henry F. Winslow, Mrs. George C. Houser, Mrs. Ross Currier, and Miss Alicia Buck, C.A.R. member and direct descendant of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith.

On Friday morning the report of the State Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. Wendell P. Raymond, was followed by a talk by Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of Conservation, who said our biggest problems are erosion in the east and drought in the west. Our country, she said, will be great as long as we protect our natural resources.

Mr. Nat Kline, of Boston, Harvard 1931 and member of the Boston Globe staff, offered a help-

ful booklet on writing the news and promised to do all he could to get the news published.

Miss MacPeck, told of her experiences in editing the D.A.R. Magazine and said circulation after a challenging start was climbing to new heights.

The State Officers and State Chairmen reported many achievements. The revision of Bylaws to conform with the National Bylaws, was presented by Mrs. Seth Sprague, Chairman and adopted. Resolutions and retiring of the colors concluded the session, a total registration of 691 being reported.

Vivian S. Lord, *State Historian*

## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**Dorothy C. Stets** is the historian of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania. Her great grandfather wrote the first history of the valley in 1827, now in the rare book division of the National Archives; her grandfather was a historian of note on local and state history and her father was greatly interested in Indian history. She has been working for five years on a later history of the valley from 1800 to 1900.

**Mrs. Herman W. Smith**, author of *Flags of Oklahoma*, is a member of Cimmaron Chapter, Stillwater, Okla.

**Dolores Billman Hill** (Mrs. Herbert R.) is a Vice President General, former National Chairman of Press Relations and Honorary State Regent of Indiana.

Our poets are **Margarete E. Poindexter** of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, who wrote *October* and *Dawn Flavery Parker*, a member of Poage Chapter of Ashland, Kentucky, who wrote "Gossip is like Smoke." Mrs. Parker lives in Denver, Colo.

Frances Hancock

## "Seeing" our Approved Schools

LAST FALL my husband and I started from Marshfield, Mass. on a 4200-mile trip to visit our D.A.R. Schools. We had visited Crossnore the year before.

Our first stop was Blue Ridge School at St. George, Virginia, which is in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Reverend Loving, the director of the school, was most cordial. We were just in time to attend a meeting of the Junior Guild at his home. This is an Episcopalian organization of girls from six to high school age. On this afternoon they were having a Halloween party and made a tape recording and took movies; we also recorded a group of songs. We spent the night there and on Sunday morning attended church with the children. We had a splendid chance to mingle with them and talk with them and their teachers, house mothers and other workers.

Do you Daughters realize that at least 80% of these children, in our Approved Schools, come from broken homes? Homes broken by death, sickness or separation. The remaining parent cannot supervise the children because of the necessity of earning a living for the family. Thus these children are deprived of a mother's love and care and our schools do all they can to fill this important need in the child's life. The house mothers are understanding women. Many of them are mothers who have been widowed and who are now giving their time and love to these little folk.

Our second stop was Pine Mountain Settlement School in the mountains of Kentucky. And I mean mountains! We travelled ten miles up into this mountain settlement, following the "creek" all the way. In the mountains one does not live in a town or a district but by a certain creek—"Stony Creek," "Little Creek." All the houses, or rough dwellings, are built along the creek. Again we were most cordially received and Mr. Burton Rogers and his wife and son Peter were most hospitable. As Pine Mountain School is not a boarding school, we had to wait until the next day to see the school in operation.

Next day we visited the buildings and were allowed to go into the classrooms and take pictures and recordings. One recording was made of the third grade having their music or "singing" lesson. This was most interesting as we heard a great many of the mountain folk songs. We had lunch in the dining hall with the children and were able to talk with many of them. In the afternoon we attended an assembly planned to show the County School Superintendent what was being done at the school. The sixth grade presented a playlet called "The Peace Tree." This showed how the Indians made peace with their white brothers. It was ably done and by the war whoops from the children, I am sure they enjoyed it too.

After this performance we headed for Hindman, Kentucky. This is, to me, one of the most beautifully situated schools we visited. It is barely three blocks from the main part of town, right on the main road, yet it is a most rustic setting. Built on the side of a mountain, one needs the agility of a mountain goat to get from one building to another. We arrived just in time to have supper with the students and faculty. We had the good luck to be placed at table with Miss Elizabeth Watts who had been the director of Hindman for many years. After supper we were told that the older boys and girls would demonstrate their folk dancing. The recreation hall is the highest situated building on the campus. It was a climb but well worth the effort. The grace and rhythm of the dancers was superb and the pianist was excellent. After a strenuous half hour the young folks sat on the floor and sang mountain songs. Their harmony was beautiful and we were able to record it. After this performance, we were invited to the home of the new director, Mr. Raymond MacLain where six of the teachers and workers were gathered to rehearse "recorder" music. Now to me, a recorder meant the tape recorder such as we had brought with us. How wrong I was! It is a wooden flute. There are soprano, alto, tenor and bass recorders and more beautiful music I have

never heard. The flute-like music of Bach and Mozart was heavenly.

Next morning after breakfast the Staff Secretary, Mrs. Jane Nauss, conducted us through the buildings and showed us many interesting things. While visiting the new gymnasium we were able to watch a rehearsal of a "Tom Thumb" wedding by the first graders. They all were very serious about it all, even the little soloist who was singing "O Promise Me."

Stopping at Crossnore, North Carolina, was like homecoming because we had been here last year. Those of you who have never had the chance to meet Dr. Mary Martin Sloop have missed a great deal. She is a dear little white-haired lady of some eighty-four years young. What wonderful work she and her doctor husband have done in these mountains. If you have not read her book "Miracle in the Hills," do so. It is an inspiration and a marvelous story of the faith and courage of two young people starting out a life together with a vision of service for the unfortunate mountain folk.

We got up at five next morning to go to the dining hall and get movies of the boys who made one thousand baking-powder biscuits for breakfast. These are a traditional part of breakfast at Crossnore every morning and teams of boys take turns in doing the honors. We left Crossnore about ten-thirty after a visit to the famous "Sales Store." This is where the clothing and articles sent by chapters all over the country are sold. I never saw such an assortment of clothing and articles.

We were now headed for our own school in Tamassee, South Carolina. We arrived there about seven-thirty next day and almost did not get there at all that night. It had become dark before we got to Wall-hall, about ten miles from the school. We followed signs and should have been all right but for the little matter of a sign reading "No passing—bridge out." If you've ever been in strange territory and had this happen, you can imagine our frustration. It was dark—pitch dark! We retraced our way and came to a house and asked directions. It proved to be the residence of one of the teachers and they graciously gave us minute directions and we finally pulled safely into the yard.

Mr. Cain was most gracious and showed us where to stay. We had arrived, he said,

in time to attend Founder's Day on Sunday. Saturday brought many noted D.A.R. members including our Historian General, Mrs. Lowell Burnelle and Dr. Burnelle.

Although the heavens opened up in a cloudburst on Sunday, it in no way dampened the spirits of the students or guests. At 7.30 p.m. there was a special communion service at the chapel and the Founder's Day program at 11 a.m. We made a splendid recording of the service which closed with the Tamassee chorus singing the School song. After luncheon with the guests and children in the All States Dining Hall, we set out for our last stop at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Alabama.

We arrived in Guntersville about 5 p.m. the next day. As Kate Duncan Smith School is not a boarding school, we stopped at a motel about five miles from the school. Next morning we visited Mr. Tyson's office and we got some pictures before the Dedication Service began at 11 a.m. Many Alabama Daughters had gathered as well as many from other states. Some of those who had been at Tamassee had come to Kate Duncan Smith for this special day. The service was impressive. The pledge of allegiance to the Flag was led by a little fellow about seven years old and this was followed by a welcome brought by a very diminutive little blond fairy. That's just what she looked like. She, too, was only about seven or eight. She did not falter or show signs of stage fright. We made a recording of the entire service and we particularly like to listen to these splendid youngsters who prove to us all what wonderful training they are receiving at Kate Duncan Smith.

After the service Mr. Tyson announced that the mountain mothers would serve a "basket lunch" in the dining hall. I have never seen such a display of food. There were two tables, each at least 25 feet long and several smaller tables just groaning under the load of the basket lunch. I do not think that a single food in the category of the English language was missing. The mountain mothers surely had done themselves proud.

Thus ended a most enjoyable twelve days of visiting some of our Approved Schools and learning at first hand what they are really doing. Because of the

(Continued on page 1236)



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*Honoring*  
**MRS. ROBERT K. BELL**  
Honorary State Regent of New Mexico  
National Number 54393

October 1905

October 1957



*The New Mexico Chapters  
affectionately dedicate this page to*  
**OLIVE WHITEHILL BELL**

in appreciation of fifty-two years of devotion and service to the Chapter, State and National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Organizing Regent of Butterfield Trail Chapter, Deming, New Mexico, 1929. New Mexico State Regent, 1938-1940. Associate Member Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, New Mexico. Mrs. Bell's name was placed on membership roll by Miss Mary Desha, Recording Secretary General, October 1905.

## "Hushed Were Their War Cries"

(Continued from page 1149)

ing how far from the water supply clothes could be washed. He ordered the settlers to go outside the stockade to perform the necessities of nature, reminding them that an Indian arrow was less serious than the plague. Miss Robertson said this speech was taken from actual historical records.



Photo by Douglas Chevalier, Washington Post

This wedding scene in "Hushed Were Their War Cries" depicts the marriage of Pocahontas (Peggy Porter) to John Rolfe (John Vance) with Pastor Whittaker (the Rev. Edmund Stevens) officiating.

Then comes the marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe. It is of interest that the part of Reverend Whitaker was played by the Reverend Edmund Stevens, an Episcopal rector, who wore an elaborate and antique Episcopalian robe which he had imported from England. Later the announcement of the birth of Thomas Rolfe and the voyage of Pocahontas to England with Indian guards, as well as her husband and son, were made to Powhatan. At the sad end of the pageant, we see John Rolfe breaking the news of Pocahontas' death to Powhatan.

The Indian dancers delighted the children. There were totem poles, drums, tomahawks, peace pipes and beads obtained from the Pawmunkey Indian Reservation near West Point, Virginia. The Indian drummers, who did a superb job, were from the U. S. Navy School of Music. The Pawmunkey Tribe of Indians was invited to the opening night performance. Many members of D.A.R. chapters throughout this area were present on the opening night. The chairman of the affair was Reverend George Schnabel.

The pageant, which was put on in the beautiful setting of the Fort Myer Parade

Ground, will be repeated this fall, so cordial was the reception it received.

Miss Robertson has offered the pageant to the D.A.R. Program Committee for use of D.A.R. Chapters.

## The Harvey Birch Room

(Continued from page 1146)

project within the financial means of the two groups.

Under Mr. Gatto's supervision, D.A.R. husbands Paul Alexander, James McHugh, William Miller, Jr., and a D.A.R. brother, John Cline, did a lot of hard labor. Their wives, who are also members of the Junior League, spent many hours working on the Harvey Birch Room. Also contributing hours of thought and support to the project was Frank MacGregor Smith, an officer of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Historical Association.

Working with Mrs. Andrews on the D.A.R. Committee were Mrs. Harry Hancock, Mrs. Robert Herman and Mrs. Max Schling, Jr. Additional funds were raised by this committee by soliciting personal contributions from D.A.R. members and friends and through the sale of Wayside postal cards and note paper. The Major William Popham Society of the C.A.R. raised \$50 through the sale of Christmas cookies.

In commenting upon this project in its columns, the editor of the Scarsdale Inquirer says:

"There is no activity of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution that the Inquirer admires more sincerely and heartily than its interest in, research on and restoration of our historic landmarks."

## The Hoosier Heritage

(Continued from page 1177)

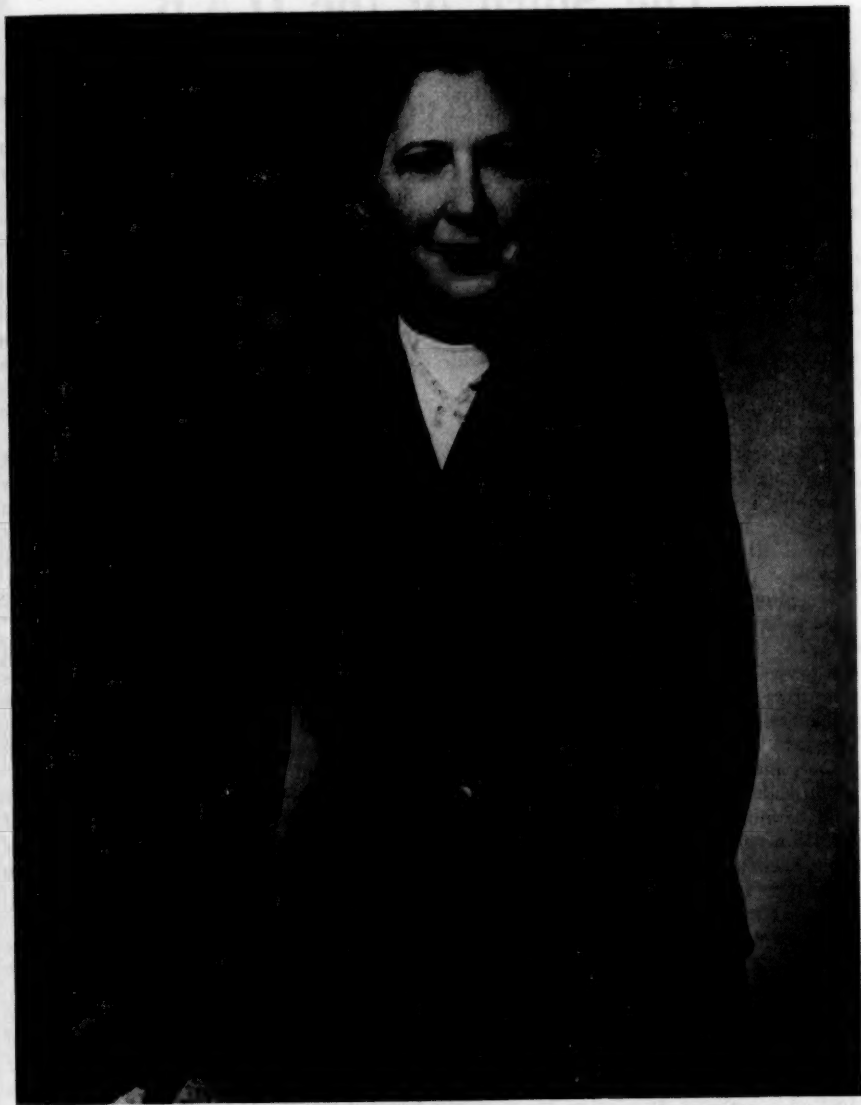
Hoosier women also have been outstanding.

Goethe wrote: "What you have inherited from your fathers you must earn for yourself before you can call it yours." We Hoosiers are loyal to our state's ideals and institutions. We are paying our debt of gratitude in daily service. We love and honor our precious heritage.

Magazine Office needs copies of March 1957—can you spare it?

**MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT**

STATE VICE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA 1956-1959



IN TOKEN OF OUR ESTEEM . . . we proudly pay tribute to the untiring devotion and leadership of Geneva Aldrich Wright, our past Director, Regent, Vice Regent, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Chairman of Approved Schools and National Defense Committees. Past STATE CHAIRMAN of Approved Schools, General Chairman of State Conference and Page. Past Secretary of Philadelphia Regents' Club.  
Member—Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

**JEPHTHA ABBOTT CHAPTER**

Ardmore, Penna.

Otto Svendsen

## The Spirit of the D.A.R.

ON July 4th while oratory stirs emotions and fireworks delights the eyes of many Americans, it is comforting to know that there is a quiet, vigilant, devoted group of vigorous patriots who regard service reverently—all year long.

The Daughters of the American Revolution reflect—with pardonable pride—upon the honored records of their forebearers and in humble gratitude “perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence.”

When orator's strength is spent, fireworks cease and fair weather friends return to search their own brief narrow paths, you, as a member of the D.A.R. can justifiably give a prayer of thanks—thanks that your ancestors and you are one in spiritual life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Broad and beautiful is this experience.

Deep too is this joy—for it is not transient. . . . It is cherished.

It grows!

It lives with you everyday, in your endeavors promoting the welfare of the American Indians and the Approved Schools and colleges.

You share your riches and grow in personal happiness—as you devise, raise and apportion support to worthy Filipino girls who desire to make nursing their career . . . in their native homeland.

You arrange loans to assist deserving American students in their quest for higher learning.

Outright awards—you annually grant to the U. S. Service Academies, Junior Membership, Junior American Citizens and the D.A.R. Good Citizens.

This joy in being wholly devoted to a cause adds peace . . . to mind and luster . . . to character.

As you pursue your studies and teach the importance of conservation of natural resources, you are contributing foods, fruits and power, increasing real production and thrift on farm and in industry.

The monuments you erect and the time and efforts you spend in observances of

national holidays is a convincing example which instills historical appreciation.

Your reverence for and instruction in the correct use of our Flag—exalts our age-less heroes and heroines and challenges the parents of the newborn to perpetuate ideals—supported with faith . . . in God.

A sense of belonging to worthy forebearers and service possess you—while you advocate adequate National Defense for our country and closely watch the legislative trends in education, immigration and world government, affecting the American Way of Life.

The music in our homes and concert halls and the wholesome movies in our theatres and on TV gives you a glow—an inner warmth—harmony—knowing that you assisted in advancing American Music and enlisted nationwide cooperation to insure better films for educating and entertaining America.

You provide incentive to writers and American movie producers by generous granting of awards: to produce the best film for children between the ages of eight and twelve and to the producer of the best patriotic film of the year.

You graciously open the doors of your Society—availing the public the use of your D.A.R. Library which enables genealogists, historians and archivists to compile authentic data of the colonial and revolutionary periods.

Your excellent D.A.R. textbook—“How to become an American Citizen” is the book beside the Bible which gives many foreigners the sustaining strength to prove their devotion. . . . The young and the old of all colors and creeds freely confess their inability to find words adequately expressing their gratitude for the privilege of beginning life anew as an American citizen.

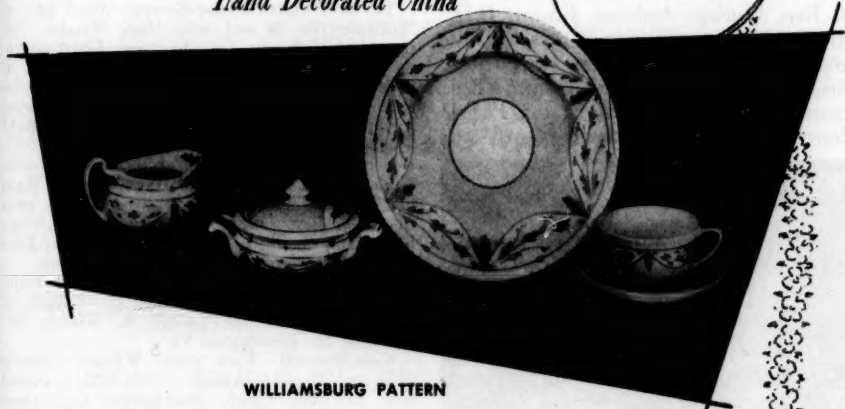
Beautiful smiles, fervent handshakes and misty eyes have abundantly rewarded “Daughters” who have stood in reception lines to greet and to extend gifts to new citizens after their Naturalization Ceremony. Greetings . . . gifts . . . broken

(Continued on page 1228)

Black's Fort Chapter, D.A.R., Abingdon, Virginia  
Home of World Famous CUMBOW Hand Decorated China

*World Famous*  
**Cumbow**  
*Hand Decorated China*

Every Piece  
a Work of Art



**WILLIAMSBURG PATTERN**

Fine imported china. Hand decorated by CUMBOW. Complete sets—Open stock. Pink satin with gold lustre or blue satin with silver. A pattern that will keep going through all time. Created, owned and controlled throughout the world by CUMBOW CHINA DECORATING COMPANY.

(We are in no way connected with Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.)

Many other beautiful, completely hand decorated patterns to choose from—Dinnerware and Gift Items. Every piece a collector's item.

YEARS of willingness to do, to dare, to serve—YEARS of doing one thing well—have made CUMBOW a great name in china, a name you can trust.

When you buy CHINAWARE decorated by CUMBOW you know you have a product that only the very highest artistic skill can produce—a product bearing a proud name—a name that will keep on meaning THE WORLD'S FINEST HAND DECORATED CHINA and LUSTREWARE as years pass. That is why it is so popular as a gift, so prized as a possession.

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## Historic St. Luke's Church Re-dedicated

One of the events connected with the 350th Jamestown Anniversary was the re-dedication of the restored St. Luke's Church in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, on Saturday, May 18, 1957. A religious service at 11 A.M. was conducted by the Rt. Rev. George Purnell Gunn, D.D., the Rt. Rev. William Ambrose Brown, D.D., retired, the Rev. William Brayshaw, retired, and the Rev. Ernest H. Forster. Music was furnished by Arthur Rhea, organist, and the choir of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.



After luncheon served on the grounds the visitors heard speeches by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Dr. James Grote VanDerpool, Mr. William G. Mennen, Jr., and others.

The original walls of the Church are still standing and no changes have been made to the exterior, except necessary repairs. The interior has been beautifully restored as nearly as possible to its original design.

The officers of the Restoration Committee wish to thank all members of the D.A.R. who contributed to this project in answer to the article in the November 1954 issue of this Magazine.

Bessie Bright

### Queries

(Continued from page 1175)

Athens, Ohio.—Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 1521 Lee St., Charleston 1, W. Va.

**Hobby-Pickering-Beverly-Greene-Lynch-Hardin-Perkins-Taliaferro**—Want. anc. Jane Hobby, d. Feb. 20, 1750, mar. Benjamin Pickering of Salem, Mass. (1665-1718), s. of John Pickering and Alice Flint (Bullock). Want par. John Beverly of Dighton, Mass., mar. Anne (?) whose dau. Eliz. Beverly mar. John Holden Greene (1777-1850) of Warwick, R. I. Want par. Judith Lynch mar. Henry Hardin whose will d.

May 25, 1796, Pittsylvania Co., Va., dau. Mary Hardin mar. Dr. John Taliaferro ca. 1755. Their s. Richard mar. Dorcas Perkins (b. Buckingham Co.) want her anc.—Mrs. James G. Dwen, 3163 S. Woodward, Tulsa 5, Okla.

**Wheeler**—Want names, da. and place of par. Jacson Wheeler, b. Oct. 21, 1765. He mar. Patience Hamblin, b. Mar. 31, 1768. Who were her par.? Their s. Jacson, Jr., b. June 25, 1795, d. Aug. 1828; George b. Apr. 26, 1799, d. ? somewhere in Clearmont, Ohio.—Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson, 57 Grant St., Painesville, Ohio.

**Taylor-Wright-Wyche-Bowen**—Want par. of Nathaniel Taylor and wife Mary Wright. Nathaniel d. Jefferson Co., Va. near Charlestown, now W. Va. Mary Wright had a bro. John or Jonathan. Want names of ch. of Zachary Taylor and w. Elizabeth Lee. Want par. of Thomas Taylor (1743-1833) mar. Ann Wyche (1749-1834) Thomas b. Amelia Co., Va., d. Columbia S.C., was related to the Taylors of Va., how? James Taylor (1731) mar. Ann or Nancy Owen. Want par. Alfred Alverzo Bowen lived in or near Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N.Y., 1844, wife's name Lucy Smith, b. April 19, 1819.—Mrs. John Helm, 2631 Douglas St., Sioux City 4, Iowa.

**Allen**—Want par. and ch. names of Capt. Ebenezer Allen, b. 1743 in Mass., d. Vt. 1806, w. Lydia Richards.—Mrs. Joseph A. Wilson, Sr., 714 Gage St., Bennington, Vt.

**Cole-Russell**—Want pars. William Temple Cole, w. Hannah Allison (1754-1843), owned land on Peek Creek, Montgomery Co., (now Wythe Co.) Va., 1789 mvd. to Fleming Co., Ky. to Wayne Co., Ky., to Cooper Co., Mo., wd. like to cor. with any descs. Want pars. of Geo. Russell, wife Margaret Combs (or McCombs) lived Perryville, Boyle Co., Ky. during C.W., bef. C.W. 1. Va. and Ga.—Mrs. Ira Leiter, 637 E. 16th St., Sedalia, Mo.

**Chrisman-Gholson-Barrier**—Want inf. on Isaac s. of Jacob Chrisman and wife Magdelana Hite, mar. Va. abt. 1731. Isaac migrated to Ky. (either he or his son mar. (?) Gholson) their dau. mar. Bapt. Min. Richard Barrier of N.C. Have inf. which may be useful to someone also the Rogers fam. of Wayne Co., Ky.—Mrs. W. H. Borchardt, 901 Spruce St., Atlantic, Iowa.

**Haynes - Louton - Skeen - Sorrell - Wilson**—Want inf. on all names, they migrated from Ala. Miss. to Ark. Amzire Jasper Louton b. Nov. 18, 1881, Garland Co., Ark., mar. July 9, 1905 Mary Sorrell, b. May 9, 1887 Montgomery Co., Ark. d. Apr. 1, 1927, Hot Springs Co., Ark. F. was Wm. James Louton, b. Jan. 13, 1844 nr. Montgomery, Ala. Mar. in Miss. Amanda Bell Skeen, b. 1851 in Miss. d. May 9, 1930 Hot Springs Co., Ark. Wm. James Louton's mo. was a Haynes of Ala. Amanda Bell Skeen's mo. was a Wilson, whose fa. was a near rel. of Woodrow Wilson.—Mrs. Clem Wilson, Rt. #3, Box 123, Hot Springs, Ark.

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## National Defense

(Continued from page 1157)

power-seeking Supreme Court, an amendment calling for the election of this Court, making its members directly responsible to the people for their actions. Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has suggested an amendment by which Congress would review the findings of the Supreme Court every four years, with provisions for referral, if not satisfactory, to the public opinion of the entire country.

Whatever measures may be taken to curb the Court, it will be necessary to restore States Rights, and guard our liberties carefully. We must exercise our freedoms for our own protection and never permit them to serve our enemy while he plots our own enslavement.

\* The Smith Act, passed in 1940, made a person who affiliates with a group advocating and teaching the overthrow of the Government by force and violence liable to ten-year imprisonment and \$10,000 fine. Under the law a number of Communist leaders have been convicted and jailed for conspiring to teach forceful overthrow of the Government.

On June 17, 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States of America struck out the Smith Act by ordering the release of five California Communists, and new trials for nine others—all of whom had been tried by jury and sentenced, according to the Smith Act, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

\* John Thomas Watkins, labor organizer, was convicted of being guilty of contempt of Congress when he refused to name persons with whom he associated during a period of cooperation with the Communist Party. The Supreme Court of the United States of America reversed this decision on the ground that the inquiries of the House Un-American Activities Committee infringed on Watkins' constitutional rights. He had refused to name former Communist associates,

claiming his conscience would not permit him to do it.

By the decision in the Watkins case, the Court has opened the way to disloyal citizens of all types, and Communists, to refuse to answer any question which the witness decides is not pertinent to a legislative purpose.

"Led by Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justices Douglas and Black, the Court has dragged in every technical rationalism to reverse decisions of lower courts in Communist or contempt cases."

We wish to bring to your attention that all material for this magazine must be in the hands of the editor two months previous to distribution date. For instance, the above article was written when Congress was debating the Civil Rights Bill.

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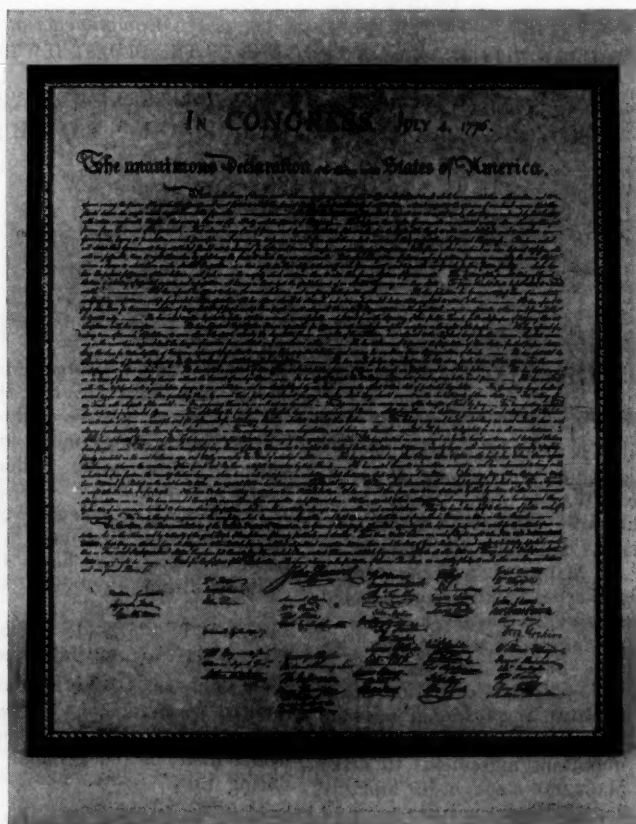


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**The Spirit of the D. A. R.**

*(Continued from page 1222)*

accents and new friendships . . . vividly mix and accurately portray mutual joy in the American Way of Life. "Your life is forever beautifully changed by this experience" exclaimed one volunteer receptionist.

The D.A.R. MAGAZINE with its professional newsgathering facilities and devoted editorial staff give the Society a magazine with enviable national distinction for factual Americana. Society activities planned and performed, national legislation pending and passed, an inspirational message from the President General—all of these contribute important ingredients to make the D.A.R. MAGAZINE a sought-for monthly feast, profiting the body and the spirit of serious citizens of this Republic.

To bring this account of activities, achievements and aspirations to a modern thrilling and memorable conclusion for this era—consider the D.A.R. dedication of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. Sacrifice—here—has built a magnificent tribute to America's heroes of all wars.

Here—at Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, the Spirit of the D.A.R. soars! Brilliant majestic bells unite with solemn voices. Man-formed metal and stone eloquently speak—while hallowed earth—hears.

The Eye of Providence overlooking the establishment of the United States of America in our Great Seal bears witness of this Nation's origin:

**ANNUIT COEPTIS**—meaning God has favored this creation.

Certainly the Divine Architect has too—favored the design of the Founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution whose motto is the keystone of every enduring life

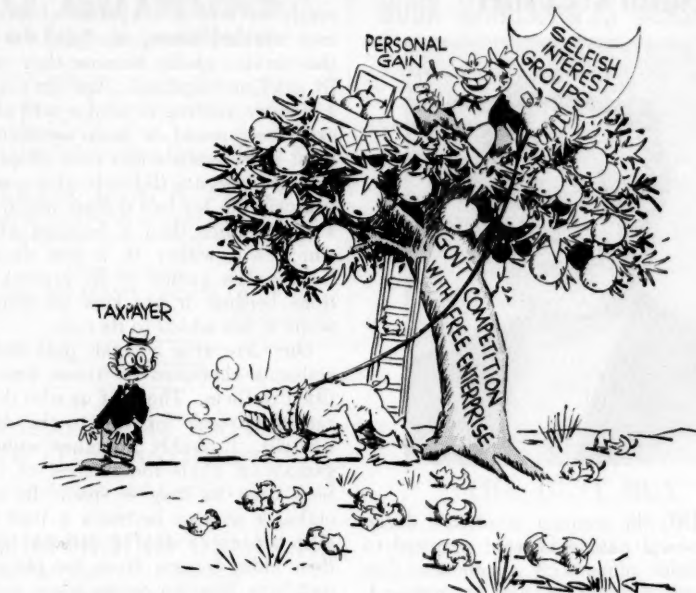
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**H**E REPRESENTS a typical selfish-interest group. He looks on government competition with free-enterprise business and industry as a means to a personally profitable end. His bloc grows fat on "handouts" at the expense of the welfare and security of the rest of the country.

Hear him scream at the Hoover Report! . . . because it calls for getting government *out* of businesses where it throws away taxpayers' money while endangering the nation's economy. Morally, our government has no right to compete with its own people in *Utilities, Agriculture, Mining, Metals, Transportation, Cafeterias, Clothing, Printing, Machinery, Chemical Manufacture* and a host of other private industries.

On *one* side of the battle over the *non-political* Hoover Report are these selfish-interest blocs, left-wingers and unscrupulous lobbyists.

On the *other* side are We, the People!

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## The Editor's Corner



**D**URING the summer months, a dozen or so renewal postcards were returned to the Magazine office with a statement that the subscription would not be renewed. Out of curiosity, your editor wrote each person to find out whether the magazine was failing to meet their needs and in each case explanations were given of failing eyesight or financial difficulty. In the latter cases, the card was referred to the chapter regent to see if someone would share the magazine or help the person over the difficulty.

It is always touching to be told that a member has been a subscriber for many years but can no longer see to read it and some add wistfully that there is no one who cares to read it to them. Some of these members live in places where there are no chapters but I've been wondering how mindful we are of our older members who are now housebound and cut off from association with their chapter members. In the rush of everyday routines, we forget those who are still hungry for news of the Society they so faithfully served in their best years.

It is a tradition of the D.A.R. that our members—a large majority of them—have fierce loyalty to their chapters and to their National Society and to the friendships they have made through such contacts. Shouldn't we take a look at our membership lists as we start this new year and see what we can do to tie them into the

work that they love? I have heard recently of several magazine chapter chairmen who are housebound and yet perform this service gladly because they can do it by mail or telephone. And isn't it nice, at a chapter meeting to send a card signed by everyone present to such members? And what nicer gesture can your chapter make to those who are ill but to give a magazine subscription for two dollars which will last a year rather than a bouquet of flowers which will wither in a few days? Our Society has grown to its present proportions because it has kept its membership while it has added to its rolls.

Our 25- and 50-year pins are proud emblems cherished by those who are entitled to them. Those of us who do not yet rate them look forward to the day when we will. Probably no other woman's organization holds the interest of its members over so long a span. In so many clubs, a woman becomes a unit head or even becomes a state or national figure and then fades forever from the picture. Our members however serve when called and come back in later years to serve again. We like to see our Honorary Presidents General sitting on the front row of the platform at Congress, an inspiration to us all; a pattern of continuity for us all.

When I was a new member, I was impressed to have pointed out to me at my first State conference, a lady who had been many things—a State Regent, a Vice President General, a National Chairman and a National Officer and who was again serving her chapter as regent! This member came to my chapter once to talk about the National Society and it was from her talk that I first grasped the significance of a chapter's value in state and national work.

One of the finest services we, who are active in state or national work, can contribute to the welfare of our Society is to speak, whenever invited, at chapters large or small, on the aims of our National Society. If we instill enthusiasm in just one member we have done a good day's work for from such are future workers engendered. Our chapters are hungry for information about the structure of our organization; about how our Congress is conducted. They can read the handbook and the Congressional proceedings—but they don't. They would much rather listen

*(Continued on page 1233)*

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## Here and There

(Continued from page 1210)

**Chapter, Urbana, Illinois**, who sent a copy of the News-Gazette with a first-page spread on the July 4th annual celebration. There were 63 floats in the "Freedom Parade" with huge crowds in attendance, besides 15,000 that saw the parade go through the stadium and the 48,000 that attended the evening fireworks display. A collection by spectators at the stadium netted \$6,746. Mrs. Prehn sent us a copy of her letter to Mr. Bob Sink, editor, who has had eight years of outstanding success in sponsoring this July 4th celebration. From our letters, it appears that Independence Day is really celebrated in the mid-west and far west. It is a contrast to the exercises in Boston which consisted of a parade by veterans organizations and fireworks on the Common in the evening. Some 10,000 people assembled for the fireworks but due to a hoax, there were none and they went home disappointed. The city had appropriated \$5,000 for the occasion but when the fireworks firm's employee appeared he was told by a practical joker that the celebration had been cancelled and so took off without further investigation. Therefore the fireworks display was held the following Saturday night! Some of the suburban communities hold municipal bonfires the "night before" but this custom is also waning.

**Washington Chapter, Washington, Iowa**, marked the grave of Samuel Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, in Hillcrest Cemetery, Brighton, Iowa, about ten miles from Washington. Approximately 100 descendants, D.A.R. members and members of patriotic societies, including veterans or-

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ganizations, met to honor Samuel and Cassandra Lewis. Samuel Lewis was born in Ireland in 1766 and he came with his parents to Maryland. At the age of 17 he volunteered as a private in the 3rd Virginia regiment. He was married in 1790 to Cassandra LeSure or Leisure, a French girl, who died March 9, 1851, aged 78 years. Her husband Samuel died Dec. 21, 1851, aged 85. With his children and his married son William Blackstone Lewis and his family, they came to Washington County in 1844. Col. Donald Johnson who represented Governor Loveless gave the address. Mrs. W. H. Collins of Dubuque represented the Iowa D.A.R.

**Mrs. Ruth Howard Matteson** in May celebrated her 100th birthday. She has been a member of Bennington Chapter, Vermont, since January 1914. Mrs. William E. Dailey, regent, presented Mrs. Matteson with a bouquet of red roses from the chapter and a message. Mrs. Matteson was born in South Shaftsbury, Vermont, and has resided in Bennington since 1904. Telegrams were sent to her by President Eisenhower and by Governor Johnson.

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### The Editor's Corner

*(Continued from page 1230)*

and they will retain what they hear. So if you attend Congress, take back sparkling reports—not just a bunch of statistics. Tell them who was there and what the regents of other states reported. Explain the way you register, how you are seated, our voting system which exceeds that of any municipality. Tell them about all the strange accents of the members from different parts of the country and about the people you personally met as well as the wonderful speakers and reports at the various sessions. Maybe you will inspire other members to make an effort to attend. At least you will have shared with them a unique privilege.

You will protest immediately that you are no speaker. You get too fussed up. We all had to start sometime and most of us began right in our own little chapters with our knees trembling and our paper rattling, but every time it is done, it is easier and more fun. Remember that your audience is a group of friendly Daughters of the American Revolution who are interested in knowing more about their Society. Speak to them just as you related your experiences to your own family or chapter friends. Enthusiasm is catching! And chapter regents who need speakers, keep an eye out for those in neighboring chapters who will do this chore for you. And don't overlook your state officers. Their schedule of official visitations may be heavy but they like to oblige when asked.

### Do you enjoy history?

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Reviewed in our August issue. \$3 at your bookstore; Pageant Press Inc. 101 5th Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

### THE COUNTRY LETTER

The fire crackles warmly on the hearth in "South Wind House" these autumn days. The mountains are ablaze with color. If you love the country you'll love the letters Ed and Edwina write every 21 days from "the window by the river." Friendliest gift you can give—or get! 6 months \$2.25, 1 year \$3.85. Ed & Edwina, South Wind House, Lime Rock Station, Conn.

### October

October with a lavish hand  
Spreads beauty far and near.  
From out her chalice deep and wide  
She pours her wealth of autumn cheer.

The pear tree by the garden wall  
Groans with its weight of rosy gold  
And the rich wine of purple grapes  
Rivals the asters in earthy mold.

The fleecy clouds are drifting by.  
The robin and the wren are still.  
Wild geese are winging toward the south.  
Dusky twilight veils the hill.

Within my cottage walls there glows  
The glory of the lightwood fire  
And sweeter far than perfume of the rose  
Is the music made by Autumn's vibrant  
lyre.

**Margarete E. Poindexter**



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## Question Box

(Continued from page 1152)

Your chapter is to be congratulated in giving all members equal share in transacting chapter business. Their willingness to do so bodes well for future success. On the other hand, it is advisable to have a group that the regent is authorized to consult officially during summer recess or in emergency when the chapter can not be called together in special meeting. For example, suppose that an invitation to participate in the bicentennial pageant of your village is received in July,—with no regular chapter meeting until September. It is both a convenience and a needed protection for the Regent to have the opinion or action of a board before answering the letter. The authorization of the board is somewhat like an insurance policy,—you have the protection when and if you need it.

A chapter as small as yours may have an Executive Committee or perhaps four principal officers, but the chapter should always remain alert to provide in the bylaws for an Executive Board as it grows larger.

## The Official D.A.R. Seal



5" x 5" x 1/2", 6 enameled colors on an unbreakable wall plaque, ring hanger attached. Actual mahogany border with lacquered gold edges. Colonial art finish resembling petit point. Distinctive and appealing.

The SEAL is a SHRINE identifying mutual ideals of your patriotic American ancestors and self, as proven by your faithful services and membership in the Society. The SEAL endears the Society and promotes 'esprit de corps'.

The SEAL is used as an AWARD to active and retiring National and State Officials, Chapter Regents and assisting members.

The D.A.R. SEAL-PLAQUE is an appropriate gift of enduring value, to self, relatives, friends, and invalid members. It is a sincere and beautiful gesture of gratitude for "Services rendered."

The SEAL is also used for FUND RAISING. Vote the purchase of a dozen and make \$6.50 profit for your Chapter . . . Wisconsin—at State Convention in April 1957—sold 6 dozen and earned \$45.00 profit.

Authentic history of the SEAL is on an accompanying 9 1/2" x 12 1/2" poster, printed blue on ecru rag paper and embellished with two half-tone engravings of the Great Seal of U.S.A. and the D.A.R. Seal . . . Poster is suitable for framing.

1 Set—Plaque and history . . . . . \$3.75 delivered.

A memorable and inexpensive Christmas present!

Donor's name and personal note is enclosed with the gift.

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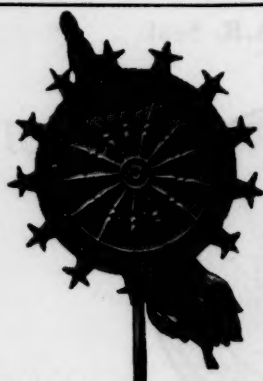
Make the purchase of a dozen a CHAPTER PROJECT!

FREE: A fine photograph—8" x 10"  
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## "Seeing" Our Approved Schools

*(Continued from page 1218)*

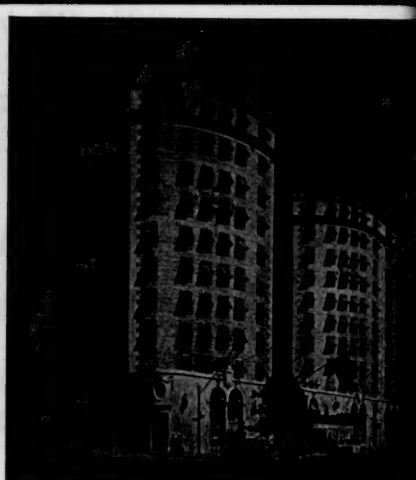
patient, loving work of the devoted teachers and house mothers at these various schools, these boys and girls are given a chance to become useful and educated citizens. Is there any more worthwhile work than helping someone get a little more sunshine out of life? To give some child the love and understanding he's been deprived of because of unfortunate circumstances in his family life. We can't all give our services in this work but we can open up our hearts and our pocketbooks and give so that those who are willing to give their time and efforts can be kept on to lead these children in the right way.



### Wish inquiries on COATS of ARMS

Please send name, origin, settlements, dates of immigrant ancestors, if possible.

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